

NINTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
AMERICAN NATIONAL
RED CROSS

LETTER FROM
THE SECRETARY OF WAR

TRANSMITTING

NINTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE AMERICAN NATIONAL
RED CROSS, SHOWING RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES
DURING THE PERIOD JANUARY 1
TO DECEMBER 31

1913



JUNE 10, 1914.—Referred to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce
and ordered to be printed



LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, June 8, 1914.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith the ninth annual report of the American National Red Cross, made pursuant to the provision of the act of Congress approved January 5, 1905 (33 Stats., p. 599), entitled "An act to incorporate the American National Red Cross," and to state that the receipts and expenditures as shown on the accompanying report of the treasurer of the American National Red Cross, covering the period from January 1, 1913, to December 31, 1913, have been audited and found correct.

Very respectfully,

LINDLEY M. GARRISON,
Secretary of War.

The SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.



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NINTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE AMERICAN NATIONAL RED CROSS.

REPORT OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

By Maj. Gen. GEORGE W. DAVIS, United States Army (Retired), Chairman.

The ninth year of Red Cross operations has been one of very considerable activity, not only in respect of the relief of suffering but as well in the working out of improvements of the Red Cross methods that look to greater efficiency. It has seemed to me fitting, therefore, that there be explained to the general board what are the characteristic features of the organization that has been evolved from the nucleus or fragments of one that existed when in 1905 Congress conferred upon the incorporators the power to organize in America a national society that should perform the duties the United States assumed when our Government on March 1, 1882, adhered to the Geneva treaty of August 22, 1864.

THE INCORPORATORS.

The act of Congress approved January 5, 1905, declared that the 60 persons named in the act and their successors and associates were a corporation with all the usual powers exercised by corporate bodies in the District of Columbia, including the power to ordain and establish by-laws and regulations. In pursuance with the by-laws enacted December 7, 1909, this corporate body has been styled "The general board," in which are lodged all general powers of government and control. The associate members of this board recognized in the congressional act consist of five appointed by the President, of members of administrative boards, and of committees and delegates from subordinate bodies.

The general board is now constituted as follows:

Incorporators and their successors.....	60
Incorporators named by the President.....	5
Members of central committee.....	18
Members of administrative boards.....	45
Delegates of chapters.....	60
Delegates of State boards.....	50
Delegates of institutional members.....	18
Delegates of State nursing organizations.....	36
Total incorporators and associates.....	292

The general board has recognized the officers of the Red Cross as follows:

The president, the vice president, the treasurer, the secretary, the counselor—all chosen annually by the general board.

The office of national director was created by the general board and was filled by the president of the Red Cross on the recommendation of the central committee, but for no specific term of office.

The central committee is styled by the charter "The governing body of the Red Cross," and is thus constituted:

Members appointed by the President for one year (one of whom is designated as chairman).....	6
Members appointed by the incorporators for three years.....	6
Members appointed by the State organizations for three years.....	6
Total.....	18

The terms of incumbency of the second and third classes are so arranged that there are two vacancies in each group each year.

The central committee is empowered to appoint annually from its own members an executive committee of seven members to exercise all the powers of the central committee when the latter is not in session. This committee is required to meet at least four times a year. The by-laws require that the chairman of the central committee shall also be the chairman of the executive committee.

The general board has segregated into branches or departments all the relief work devolved upon the Red Cross by section 3 of the act of incorporation, and assigned such work for study, plan, organization, supervision, and control as directed by the central committee to the board of war relief, for the work in the United States devolved on the Red Cross by paragraphs 1 and 4, section 3, act of incorporation; to the board of national relief, for the work in the United States devolved on the Red Cross by paragraph 5, section 3, of the act of incorporation; to the board of international relief, for the work in foreign countries devolved on the Red Cross by paragraphs 4 and 5, section —, act of incorporation.

These boards act in an advisory capacity to the central committee. They have no spending power save as authorized by the said committee, the chairman of which is a member ex officio of each board, which consists of a chairman and vice chairman selected by the president of the Red Cross from the central committee, for one year, and 12 other members selected for their experience and efficiency by the president for terms of three years.

SUBORDINATE COMMITTEES.

The war relief board has appointed a national committee on nursing of 15 members, without limitation as to terms of service, the chairman and two other members to be members of the war relief board, one an Army surgeon, one a Navy surgeon, and one other member, all from the same board, six members to be appointed from a list of trained nurses submitted by the American Nurses Association, three other persons appointed on recommendation of the war relief board, all by the chairman of the same board.

The principal duties of this committee are to register, train, and instruct volunteer nurses; to organize and mobilize nurses for active service; to detail nurses for active duty with the Army and Navy; to supervise enrolled nurses when employed.

It is their duty to establish local nursing committees where such may be needed, to instruct the committees in regard to the selection of nurses, and report to the war relief board:

Each of these local committees consists of from five to ten members, who are trained nurses and are appointed annually by the national committee on nursing.

A branch of the work of the national committee on nursing is to organize classes for instruction in family hygiene and home care of the sick.

At the same time there are 30 State and 110 local nursing committees.

The war relief board has also appointed a committee on first-aid instructions, which consists of 16 members appointed by the chairman of the war relief board without limitation as to term of service. The members are selected from among those interested in ways and means for instructing industrial employees in measures for protection against injuries, and first aid for those injured. Instruction is given principally by specially selected physicians and surgeons, who visit the industrial, mining, and logging centers in railway cars specially fitted for practical demonstration.

The national relief board has appointed a committee on town and country nursing, to furnish nurses for the smaller towns and country neighborhoods. It was created by the national relief board, with power to enlarge itself. At present about 20 nurses are in service of this character. The superintendent, an employee of the town and country nursing service committee, reports through her committee to the national relief board.

The charter requires that State and Territorial branches of the National Red Cross be organized throughout the country. These consist of State boards and chapters.

Such boards have been organized in the District of Columbia and in all the States save Pennsylvania. There are also insular boards in Porto Rico and the Philippines, 50 in all. Each board consists of the governor, president ex officio; and 3 more, but not to exceed 10, citizens of the State. There is a vice president and treasurer, each appointed annually by the central committee, as also are the other members of the boards.

Their principal duties are, to advise with the national officers on the occurrence of a disaster; to make appeals for funds; to receive and report receipt of relief funds.

Of chapters there are 60 in all, with an active membership of 9,147 who pay annual dues. Other members who are not residents of the localities where chapters exist are "members at large" of the Red Cross.

The officers of a chapter consist of a chairman, vice chairman, secretary and treasurer, and such others as the chapter may desire. The officers are elected for one year at the annual meetings. Each chapter has an executive committee, consisting of the chairman and secretary, ex officio, and three other elected members.

The principal duties of a chapter are, to respond to calls for contributions issued by the central committee and the State board; to forward contributions received to the central committee; to take prompt relief action in the case of a local disaster; to build up a strong membership and further other Red Cross activities.

In pursuance of special legislation by Congress the endowment funds of the Red Cross are administered by a board of trustees on endowment, consisting of three United States Treasury officials, and

of six prominent business men or bankers, elected by the incorporators; the terms of three of the latter class expire January 1, 1915, and the other three on January 1, 1917.

The board has entire control of all endowment funds, their investment, etc., the income of which is to be used only for general expenses.

SALARIES.

The incorporators and members of committees and boards receive no compensation for their services. The only salaried officers are the secretary, the national director, and the superintendent of the town and country nursing service, who give all their time to the Red Cross.

Membership of the Red Cross Dec. 1, 1913.

Honorary members.....	2
Life members.....	1, 300
Sustaining members.....	70
Annual members.....	12, 289
Institutional members.....	18
Total.....	13, 679

ACTIVITIES.

As on former years, the reports of the three great administrative boards will this year contain much information respecting the activity of this organization, and it will therefore be unnecessary for me to mention details in respect of the duties committed to the boards or of their operations.

Not a year passes that experience does not indicate some new field of activity or show that existing means and measures require change or readjustment. No doubt this condition will continue, and year by year the functioning of the Red Cross will be modified and extended as experience points out the way.

TERRITORIAL RED CROSS DIVISIONS.

So numerous are the calls upon the national director for attention to relief work in widely separated localities and so urgent are the reasons why the local chapters should be strengthened and many new ones organized—work that for success requires the attention of specially trained agents, who are not now available—the committee has felt that the time is near at hand for authorizing the employment of assistants to the national director for the purposes stated. It is proposed to have a general agent or social directors of Red Cross activities in each of the four great geographical regions into which the country may be segregated—the Atlantic, the Mississippi, the Mountain, and the Pacific divisions. A special yearly contribution of \$5,000 toward the expenses of these new agencies has been made by Mr. Cleveland H. Dodge, of New York.

RELIEF OPERATIONS.

With respect to relief work the year has been one of exceptional activity. The following is a list of the places and dates of emergencies that required Red Cross relief:

National relief:

Alum Chine explosion, March 7.
Alabama storm, March 21.
Omaha tornado, March 23.
Ohio Valley floods, March 24.
Finleyville mine explosion, April 23.
Seward, Nebr., May 14.
Fire at Hot Springs, Ark., September 5.
Storm and fire, Nome, Alaska, October 5.
Measles epidemic, Alaska, November 11.
Volturmo disaster, October 9.
Mine disaster, Dawson, N. Mex., October 22.
Texas floods, December 1.

International relief:

Balkan War, January 1 (continuation).
Second Balkan War, July 2.
Repatriation Americans in Mexico, January 1 (continuation).
River conservancy in China, January 1 (continuation).
Mexican wounded, Juarez, November 25.
War relief: Gettysburg reunion, July 4.

FIRST-AID INSTRUCTION.

This branch of our activity has been conducted during the year to the entire satisfaction of the central committee, and apparently to the satisfaction of the employers of labor. In the mills, mines, and on the railways many thousands of industrial workers have been taught first aid. A car to replace the first, given by the Pullman Co., which was worn out and no longer safe, was also presented to the Red Cross by the same company.

THE NURSING SERVICE.

This branch of work has been carried on with very great satisfaction. More than 4,000 trained nurses are now enrolled, and during the year several hundred were detailed for service in emergencies.

TOWN AND COUNTRY NURSING.

This work, commenced last year, has been carried forward. There are now employed by local committees over 20 specially trained nurses, furnished by the Red Cross. This branch of activity promises to become very beneficial and popular, and will be largely extended.

HOME NURSING AND HYGIENE.

This has been continued and will be extended as experience points out the best methods of instruction and the necessity for it is recognized by the public.

TUBERCULOSIS WORK.

Another important activity of the Red Cross consists in the raising of funds to aid in the study and prevention of tuberculosis, this

through the printing, distribution, and sale of holiday seals bearing Christmas salutations for affixing on correspondence and on packages by the public, each seal being sold for 1 cent. Since this work was commenced, some five years ago, over \$1,400,000 have been received and the net proceeds applied by the local societies for the study and prevention of tuberculosis.

THE ENDOWMENT FUND.

This remains without material change in amount as at the close of last year. It now yields an income of about \$35,000 yearly, which becomes available for the general expenses of the organization. Efforts are constantly directed toward its increase, so that there may be an annual income adequate to meet the numerous calls upon the society for many minor disasters for which the public do not usually tender means for furnishing relief, although the suffering, while not affecting many, is just as acute and the need of outside relief just as urgent as in the case of the great disasters for which funds are always adequate.

ENDOWMENT FOR TOWN AND COUNTRY NURSING.

This fund, amounting to \$100,000, through the generosity of Mr. Jacob H. Schiff, of New York, has just been established by the donation for this purpose of mortgage bonds that will yield to this branch of Red Cross activity upward of \$5,000 annually, a sum that will be supplemented year by year by a contribution of \$2,000 made by Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, of New York.

NINTH INTERNATIONAL RED CROSS CONFERENCE.

The total net outlay of the Red Cross for this meeting accruing last year was \$9,889.01, and the Government expenditure for the same was \$20,000.

THE BUDGET.

The committee prepared at the close of the last fiscal year a statement of estimated receipts and expenditures for all administrative purposes, including the printing of 100,000,000 Red Cross seals with advertising matter, and the carrying on of the purchase and sale of Red Cross supplies. The expected receipts were \$97,400 and the disbursements \$94,581. The treasurer's accounts for the 10 months ending with October 31, 1913, show that our operations have been carried on within the allotted amounts.

It is proposed to continue this practice of having a yearly budget for administrative receipts and expenditures.

THE NEW YORK OFFICE.

It has been found necessary to maintain a branch Red Cross office in New York, but the expense is a nominal one since the Russell Sage Foundation has placed a room for office purposes at our disposal.

DATE OF ANNUAL MEETING.

By the act of Congress approved December 10, 1912, the date of the annual meeting of the Red Cross was changed so as to authorize it in the future on the Wednesday preceding the second Thursday in the month of December.

MISUSE OF OUR INSIGNIA.

In a considerable number of cases organizations, corporations, and individuals, having the law applicable brought to their attention, have willingly desisted from the use of the symbol of the Red Cross, which they had adopted. In the first category are the American Medical Association, the National Association of Retail Druggists, the American Hospital Association, the American Society of Plumbing Inspectors, and the National Society of Funeral Directors.

There are a few commercial houses and individuals who registered the Red Cross as a trade-mark before the 5th of January, 1905. The statutes applicable permit the continued use of this symbol in their business, and owners of the trade-mark have expressed their refusal to give up the legal right they now enjoy, and the Red Cross is powerless to constrain them. It is the policy of the committee to appeal to those who have made an improper use of the cross to relinquish its use, such renunciation based upon our right to invoke legal prosecution. If they do not recognize the public sentiment which undoubtedly concedes the exclusive use of this emblem to the organization named by statute as the one which has no selfish or commercial purpose to serve, but devotes its efforts exclusively to the cause of suffering humanity, then the cases are referred to the Department of Justice with request that criminal prosecutions be instituted.

THE PRESIDENCY.

The first president of the Red Cross after its reorganization in 1905 was the Hon. William Howard Taft, who was then the Secretary of War in the Cabinet of President Roosevelt. Mr. Taft was elected and assumed the duties of the office on February 8, 1905. After he became President of the United States, March 4, 1909, he consented to continue in office, and he was annually reelected.

At the close of his presidential term President Taft tendered his resignation. The central committee considered that the precedent established of having the Chief Executive of the Nation president of the Red Cross ought to be followed, an opinion in which Mr. Taft concurred. His resignation was duly accepted by the committee, and the vacancy thus created was filled by the committee for the unexpired term by the designation to the presidential chair of Hon. Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States, his consent to hold this position having previously been kindly accorded.

The letter of resignation by President Taft follows:

AUGUSTA, GA., *March 19, 1913.*

MY DEAR MR. DE FOREST: I was elected president of the Red Cross in December to succeed myself. I had been president for four years during my incumbency as President of the United States. The cause which the Red Cross promotes is greatly

aided, I think, by having the President of the United States at its head, and I do not think that it embarrasses the incumbent of the office of President of the Nation to accept the office of the head of the Red Cross. It gives it a standing abroad where its reputation is most useful in enabling it to carry out its high purposes. I accepted the last election with the understanding that when I ceased to be President of the United States I would resign the office, with the hope that President Wilson might be induced to accept it and use the union of the two offices in the same way that I have attempted to use it, for the benefit of the public of the United States and of the world at large.

Wherefore, I hereby resign my position as president of the Red Cross, to take effect upon the acceptance of the same by the executive committee of the Red Cross.

Sincerely, yours,

WILLIAM H. TAFT.

Mr. ROBERT W. DE FOREST,
Vice President The American Red Cross,
30 Broad Street, New York, N. Y.

MEMORIAL TO THE WOMEN OF THE CIVIL WAR.

On the initiation of Mr. James A. Scrymser, of New York, the New York Commandery of the Loyal Legion last year proposed to contribute \$300,000 toward the construction in Washington of a memorial to the loyal women of the Civil War, conditioned on the appropriation by the United States Congress of \$400,000 for the same object, this memorial to take the character of a building which should be the perpetual headquarters of the Red Cross.

For the accomplishment of this purpose bills were introduced into both Houses of the United States Congress. The Senate bill was passed, and the same was favorably reported by committee to the House, but the measure was lost in conference.

These bills in a slightly modified form were introduced in the Senate and House during the first session of the Sixty-third Congress. One was passed without material opposition, and was approved by the President October 22, 1913. This measure assures to the American National Red Cross suitable office accommodations for all time in a splendid marble edifice.

Preliminary steps for carrying into effect the law of Congress have been taken, and the committee hopes that the memorial to the women of the Civil War may be dedicated on the sesquicentennial of the close of the civil conflict of 1861-1865.

NECROLOGY.

This year we have to note the death of one of the charter members of the board of incorporators, Mr. Robert C. Ogden, of New York. It is a source of further regret to have to announce the death of Mr. Adolph Busch, of St. Louis, who has been one of our most generous supporters.

MEDALS.

The central committee has felt that some of those who have rendered valuable Red Cross services should be noticed and recognized by the bestowal of medals, and acting in pursuance of section 37 of

the by-laws we have selected as worthy of this mark of appreciation the following and for the special service stated:

Flood relief, 1913:

Gov. James M. Cox, Ohio (gold).
 Jacob G. Schmidlapp, Cincinnati, Ohio (silver).
 George W. Lattimer, Columbus, Ohio (silver).
 Edward A. Deeds, Dayton, Ohio (silver).
 Homer H. Johnson, Cleveland, Ohio (silver).
 S. O. Richardson, jr., Toledo, Ohio (silver).
 Mr. W. A. Compton, Pomeroy, Ohio (silver).
 John H. Patterson, Dayton, Ohio (gold).

Balkan War relief:

Maj. Clyde S. Ford, Medical Corps, United States Army (gold).
 Hoffman Philip, Constantinople (gold).
 Mrs. W. W. Rockhill, Constantinople (gold).
 John Bickerhoff Jackson, Bucharest (silver).

Taal volcano relief: Hammon H. Buck, Philippine Islands (silver).

General services:

Maj. Charles Lynch, Medical Corps, United States Army (gold).
 Miss Jane A. Delano (gold).
 Charles L. Magee, Washington, D. C. (gold).
 Francis J. Mulhall, Washington, D. C. (silver).
 Lewis E. Stein, Washington, D. C. (silver).

REPORT OF THE NATIONAL RELIEF BOARD.

By ERNEST P. BICKNELL, National Director.

For most of the recurrent processes of nature it becomes possible to gradually establish a theory of probabilities. For example, it is possible to forecast with approximate accuracy how many deaths will occur in a given population; how many inches of rain will fall in a certain territory, etc. Similarly, experience is enabling the Red Cross to form an approximate idea of the number of disasters which may be expected to demand its relief services each year. We have learned that four or five such occasions may be counted a minimum, within the territory of the United States, with six as perhaps a fair average. Mine disasters usually occur in the spring or fall, floods in the spring, cyclones in the spring, forest fires in the fall. Winter is the season in which the smallest number of calls for Red Cross help may be expected. All this is, of course, approximate and there are enough exceptions to prevent us from preparing for one class of disasters to the exclusion of others at any season.

The year now closing has been an extremely busy one. Beginning in March there ensued a series of disasters unusual in both number and magnitude. Between March 1 and October 15, eight disasters called for Red Cross help, an average of one each month during that period. These disasters, in the order of their occurrence, were as follows:

ALUM CHINE EXPLOSION.

On Friday, March 7, 346 tons of dynamite exploded in the hold of the tramp steamer *Alum Chine*, lying at the dock in Baltimore City Harbor. The number of men killed was 30. Relief operations were in the hands of the Federated Charities of Baltimore, with which the Baltimore chapter of the Red Cross cooperated.

ALABAMA STORM.

On March 21 a severe tornado swept across the southern part of Alabama, causing great damage in the towns of Fulton, Nettleboro, Lower Peach Tree, Black Bend, and Camden. The chief destruction occurred in Lower Peach Tree. Twenty-four persons were killed and 46 injured. The Red Cross called upon its institutional member at Birmingham, Ala., to take necessary action, and it responded by sending Mr. William McGrath to the scene of disaster, where he was given charge of relief operations. The damage to property at Lower Peach Tree and in that vicinity amounted to about \$75,000. One hundred and fifteen buildings were completely demolished. The Red Cross provided a fund of \$5,000, which was advanced from the contingent relief fund without calling upon the public for contributions, and to this was added about \$10,000 contributed by the people of Alabama in response to an appeal by the governor of the State.

OMAHA TORNADO.

On March 23, Omaha, Nebr., and the neighboring town of Ralston were swept by a tornado. Mr. E. T. Lies, representing our Chicago institutional member, and Mr. C. M. Hubbard, representing our St. Louis institutional member, proceeded at once to Omaha under instructions from the national director. The Omaha relief committee at first declined to accept outside assistance, and Mr. Lies and Mr. Hubbard thereupon withdrew. Later the committee reconsidered its action, and requested the Red Cross to help. Mr. Lies then returned to Omaha and conferred with those in charge of organizing and directing relief measures. Several experienced social workers from other localities were called in and gave competent service under the general direction of the Associated Charities of Omaha. The Red Cross contributed \$40,000 toward the relief fund, and under its advice the Association of Commerce of Chicago contributed \$10,000. The Red Cross also paid the salaries and expenses of the experienced social workers called in from other cities. The storm destroyed 650 buildings and damaged 1,129. One hundred and nine lives were lost and 355 persons seriously injured. Two thousand one hundred persons were made homeless. The total property loss has been estimated at \$4,000,000. Expenditures for relief operations amounted to about \$350,000, distributed among about 600 families. In addition to this fund, a loan fund of substantially \$100,000 was subscribed to enable people of small means to reestablish themselves.

In the village of Ralston 33 homes were destroyed or damaged, and the property loss was estimated at \$228,000. A relief fund of \$30,000 was provided for Ralston, of which \$5,000 was contributed by the Red Cross.

The local relief committee of Omaha was composed of many of the substantial business men of the city, and the methods of disbursements and accounting were of a high order of efficiency.

Mr. Charles C. Rosewater, secretary of the Omaha committee, this afternoon will present to this meeting a special report upon this disaster.

THE MARCH FLOOD.

As a result of the unprecedented rainfall in the Ohio River Valley, beginning on March 21, the streams tributary to the Ohio in the States of Ohio and Indiana rose to an unprecedented height, causing great loss of life and tremendous property damage. The flood reached its point of greatest destructiveness on March 24, 25, and 26 in the States of Ohio and Indiana. As the flood waters drained into the Ohio River that stream overflowed its banks, and caused destruction during the next week along both shores, as far as the mouth of the river. The Mississippi was also raised to a high point, with the result that extensive damage was done throughout its course from Cairo to New Orleans. The chief destruction along the Mississippi was in the State of Louisiana. Relief measures during and following this flood will be spoken of later in this report.

FINLEYVILLE MINE DISASTER.

On April 23 an explosion in the Cincinnati mine near Finleyville, Pa., caused the death of 96 miners. The Red Cross called upon its institutional member at Pittsburgh for assistance, and in response Mr. J. Byron Deacon went to the scene of the disaster. The Red Cross forwarded \$2,000 from its contingent fund to be drawn upon by Mr. Deacon as needed. Funds were also contributed from other sources. The Pittsburgh Coal Co., which owned the mine, provided for the immediate needs of the families of the miners who were killed by the explosion. Because of the assistance given by the coal company it was unnecessary to draw upon the relief fund which had been collected and which amounted to a total of about \$2,600, including the contribution from the Red Cross. The United Mine Workers of America appropriated \$10,000 for relief purposes, and notified the Red Cross that this fund would be available for expenditure under the direction of the Red Cross representative at the scene. Later the coal company arranged to provide generously for the families of the miners killed by the explosion, and to this date very small drafts have been made upon the relief fund. Mr. Deacon gave excellent service in centralizing and directing relief operations.

SEWARD (NEBR.) TORNADO.

On May 14 Nebraska was visited by a second tornado, which caused serious damage to the city of Seward, about 50 miles west of Omaha. Mr. Lies, from our Chicago institutional member, went at once to Seward with two experienced relief agents and made a prompt survey of the extent of the disaster and the needs of the population. It was found that 8 persons had been killed and 25 injured, 20 homes destroyed, and many damaged. Fortunately a strong local committee was found to be amply able to meet the demands of the situation, and the Red Cross was not required to take any action beyond the collection of information which served as a basis for the committee's distribution of relief.

THE FIRE AT HOT SPRINGS, ARK.

On Friday, September 5, fire broke out in a closely built-up section of Hot Springs, Ark., and burned several hours before it could be extinguished. Mr. William McGrath, from our Birmingham institutional member, acted promptly upon instructions from Washington and hastened to Hot Springs. Upon request of the Red Cross Mr. Durand Whipple, president of the Associated Charities at Little Rock, also hurried to Hot Springs and made a careful survey of the losses and of the requirements of the situation. The fire covered 103 acres, part of which was a closely built-up section of frame cottages and shanties occupied by negroes. Several large hotels and public buildings were also destroyed. No lives were lost. The total property loss was estimated at \$2,250,000, upon which the insurance amounted to substantially \$1,500,000. The local relief committee at Hot Springs issued an appeal for relief contributions. The Red Cross promptly telegraphed the committee to draw upon it for \$1,000. The total amount of the relief fund finally realized is not now accurately known, but it was about \$22,000. Mr. McGrath was invited to become a member of the relief committee, and his experience was drawn upon in establishing a proper system of records, vouchers, receipts, etc. His services were appreciated by the committee and citizens of Hot Springs.

STORM AND FIRE AT NOME, ALASKA.

This great gold camp within the Arctic Circle on October 5 experienced the fiercest storm in its history. The buildings near the water front were overwhelmed by giant seas, which drove inland and destroyed much property. The next day a fire added to the disaster, destroying much of the stocks of provisions upon which the population was depending for its winter food supply. Fortunately vacant houses were available for those whose homes were lost, and a United States revenue cutter was able to bring back to the States those who wished to come before winter locked the port within impenetrable barriers of ice. The Red Cross contributed \$500 to a relief fund, which was expended by a committee in Nome.

VOLTURNO FIRE.

On October 9, 1913, the steamship *Volturno*, of the Uranium line, was burned at sea. Those on board numbered 657. In response to wireless calls for help rescue ships gathered from all quarters, but a gale was blowing and the sea ran too high to permit the safe launching of boats. Some lives were lost in the fire and others by the swamping of lifeboats. Altogether 136 lives were lost and 521 saved. As in the case of the *Titanic* wreck the Red Cross, acting through its New York institutional member and its New York chapter, took administrative charge of measures of relief necessary for the survivors, who were chiefly immigrants, and through whose loss of relatives and all their little property were left in pitiably helpless and destitute condition.

Mayor Kline, of New York, issued a public appeal for relief contributions and all money received was turned over to Mr. Jacob H.

Schiff, treasurer of the New York chapter. Mr. W. Frank Persons, who had had extensive experience in emergency relief for the Red Cross, was appointed director in charge of relief activities. Survivors were met at the docks as they arrived on the several ships which had rescued them, and were given temporary shelter by the Hebrew Shelter & Immigrant Aid Society, while their needs were ascertained and proper provision made for their future care. One of the most touching and dramatic features of the work was the reuniting of families, whose members had been rescued by different ships and who in many instances believed their relatives dead, only to find them alive and well on arrival in New York.

Relief contributions were disappointing in amount. All told, the fund amounted to but \$11,500, of which \$5,000 was contributed by the American Red Cross from its contingent funds.

MINE DISASTER AT DAWSON, N. MEX.

On October 22 an explosion in a mine of the Stag Canon Fuel Co., at Dawson, N. Mex., killed 265 men. Of those killed, 59 were married. Americans who lost their lives numbered 35, Italians 135, with several nationalities represented among the remainder. The Red Cross immediately offered an initial contribution to a relief fund, acting through Gov. McDonald and our New Mexico board. Mr. S. P. Morris, of Denver, as a special representative of the Red Cross, also hastened to Dawson and offered his services in organizing relief measures. After conferences, in which Gov. McDonald, the mine company officers, and Mr. Morris participated, the company expressed a readiness to make all necessary provision for both temporary and permanent care of the dependents of those killed in the disaster. The Red Cross offers of assistance were therefore declined, with cordial assurances of appreciation by the company.

EPIDEMIC IN ALASKA.

On November 7 the Secretary of the Interior received an appeal from the governor of Alaska for relief for natives on the islands of Kodiak and Afognak, who were suffering from a fatal epidemic of measles. On November 11 a revenue cutter from Seattle was sent to Alaska with medicines and supplies, toward the purchase of which the Red Cross contributed \$250.

TEXAS FLOODS.

Heavy rains at the end of November and the beginning of December brought on disastrous floods in the Brazos, Colorado, and other rivers in Texas. Waco, San Antonio, Bryan, and other cities and towns suffered severely. The loss of life is reported to have approximated 100. The Red Cross, on December 5, telegraphed Gov. Colquitt its readiness to send an initial contribution of \$1,000 toward a relief fund and to send experienced men to assist in the organization of relief agencies, if desired. Gov. Colquitt, in reply, expressed thanks for the proffer, but voiced the hope that it would prove unnecessary to take advantage of it.

FLOOD RELIEF OPERATIONS.

Flood relief operations are approaching completion. The temporary administrative offices of the Red Cross established in Columbus, Ohio, on March 29 were closed on August 29, after an extremely active existence of five months. The special agents of the Red Cross, who had been assigned to many different communities, have been released, leaving the finishing touches here and there to be given by the local flood relief committees or the permanent local social agencies. From the Washington office the national director is keeping in relations by correspondence with the centers of activity, and making such additional allotments of funds as the circumstances require.

In some communities house reconstruction is not quite complete. Here and there outbreaks of typhoid have prolonged the work of the relief committees and have brought into it serious complications. Then belated and recurrent instances of need arise in every community. A family which fled from home when the flood came has remained with distant friends until now and has not shared in the relief distribution in its home town where its losses occurred. Returning home at this late date, it applies for help. Another family received help which was thought sufficient, but because of illness or poor management, or perhaps because of mistaken judgment by the relief committee, it has become necessary to provide further help.

No great task of relief giving, following a serious disaster, can be cut short off and dismissed from further consideration. The time will come when the Red Cross will have done all that it can; but there must inevitably remain a legacy of special needs which can only be met by the community's own helpful agencies. Therefore, this announcement that the flood relief operations are substantially completed, refers only to the large measures of relief carried on by the Red Cross and the special local committees. Undoubtedly the permanent relief agencies all through the flood district will find their work materially increased during the coming winter as a direct result of the flood.

THE LOSSES.

No one can compute the losses by the flood last spring. The destruction to life can be given with fair accuracy, although not with exactness. About 600 persons were drowned in the entire flood area. Loss of life was greatest in Dayton, Hamilton, and Columbus, with a heavy toll in many other towns. When the relief committees began to inquire as to the deaths of heads of families—the breadwinners—the number was found to be surprisingly small. Chiefly the victims were children and women.

Officers of the United States Weather Bureau stationed at Columbus have gathered such information as is available relative to property losses in the State of Ohio. From this they have ventured upon the following estimates: Buildings and personal property, \$78,072,387; farm lands, buildings, fences, etc., \$5,002,000; farm products, \$1,412,800; live stock, \$234,953; public highways and bridges, \$12,031,039. Here is a total estimate of \$96,753,179 in Ohio alone, and how inadequate a measure it must be of the actual losses becomes apparent

when it is known that it makes no allowance for the enormous losses in wages of scores of thousands of workingmen and in the profits of business concerns. Nor can any estimate be made of the economic loss resulting from the illness, the grief, and discouragement of those thousands who endured the anguish of seeing their homes or their loved ones swept away and who passed through terrible exposure during those days of trial.

And what was true of Ohio was equally true, though smaller areas and populations were affected, of Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Kentucky, and West Virginia. As an illustration of the difficulty of ascertaining the actual flood losses, it may be stated that the United States Geological Survey has estimated the damages caused by the flood at \$200,000,000.

Collected information which is substantially accurate shows that in the days immediately following the flood more than 300,000 persons in the Ohio Valley were compelled to depend upon relief supplies for food. Families driven from home and temporarily dependent upon relief agencies or friends for shelter numbered about 65,000, consisting of about 256,000 persons. The number of dwelling houses completely swept away and destroyed was 2,691, while the houses repaired and put into habitable condition by the aid of relief funds exceeded 10,000 in number. These statistics are exclusive of the losses of life and property and the number of refugees in the lower Mississippi Valley.

RELIEF EXPENDITURES.

Total expenditures of cash by the Red Cross and the several State and local committees aggregate not less than \$3,200,000. Of this amount about \$1,350,000 was contributed through the Red Cross, \$850,000 was contributed expressly to Ohio for use in that State, and was expended through the Red Cross; about \$500,000 was contributed directly to flooded cities and towns and was expended through the Red Cross or in harmony with Red Cross plans and methods. This gives a total in round numbers of about \$2,700,000, expended by or in close working cooperation with the Red Cross and in accordance with a single consistent system of expenditure and accounting. The remaining \$500,000 was expended chiefly in communities into which the Red Cross did not enter, because they were able and desirous of caring for their own suffering people. Cincinnati, Indianapolis, and Fort Wayne were the more important of those cities which met and solved their own problems.

No accurate estimate can be made of the value of food, supplies, clothing, and bedding contributed from every part of the country. The Chicago Association of Commerce alone purchased and shipped new supplies on the recommendation of the Red Cross of a value of over \$150,000. The National Cash Register Co. purchased and donated supplies at a cost of approximately \$159,000. There is no doubt that supplies contributed from all sources approached in value \$1,000,000, not including the enormous contributions of food, blankets, tents, and other necessary articles by the United States Army, represented in the distribution by Maj. J. E. Normoyle and a large staff of officers from the Quartermaster and Medical Corps.

As indicated above, the relief work is not completed. Considerable expenditures remain to be made, not alone to carry out plans

already entered upon, but also to supplement the work of the regular local relief agencies this winter, where the after effects of the flood have placed upon them a burden which they can not bear.

A thoughtful newspaper man, writing in the Ohio State Journal, after making a careful and intelligent inquiry into the operations of the Red Cross in connection with the recent floods, stated that on this occasion the American Red Cross was to be seen at its par value. While this statement is not to be taken too seriously, it is believed to be approximately correct as related to the present stage of our development and resources. We were not hampered by lack of funds. We were early upon the scene of the disaster. Our nurses were quickly mobilized and distributed wherever needed and in sufficient numbers. We assembled a greater number of trained agents than had been brought together by the Red Cross before in any single disaster. The number of Red Cross nurses hurried into the field was 238, and the number of trained administrative agents was 66. With respect to the force of social agents drawn from our Institutional Members and other societies, and their period of service, it may be questioned whether the Red Cross quite reached par. The average of efficiency shown by the administrative force was on the whole high, although there were a few individuals in the force whose training was slight, and whose service was correspondingly less valuable. A force, however, which is led in its various groups by Dr. Edward T. Devine of New York, Mr. J. W. Magruder of Baltimore, Mr. E. T. Lies of Chicago, Mr. C. M. Hubbard of St. Louis, Mr. James F. Jackson of Cleveland, Mr. Louis H. Levin of Baltimore, Mr. H. Wirt Steele of Baltimore, and Mr. S. P. Morris of Denver, is bound to give efficient service upon a basis comprehensive enough to meet any conditions which may arise.

The institutional membership plan was given by far the severest test which it has encountered, and again it completely demonstrated its value. In this instance, however, its chief weakness was also accentuated. That weakness lies in the inability of the institutional members to allow their representatives to remain in the emergency-relief work for a sufficient period of time. Continuity of service, especially by those who are in administrative positions, is of very great importance. The individual knowledge and experience of the leader who is in charge of relief work in its early stages are necessary to the best service in the latter stages of that work. It is true that when the leaders were compelled to return to their regular employment we were usually fortunate enough to obtain others who were competent; but however competent, they lacked the knowledge and experience of the early stages of the relief work. However full and complete the written records may have been, they could not take the place of personal knowledge and observation which included a multitude of facts and a body of experience impossible to be recorded. It is therefore important that the permanent staff of the Red Cross shall be strengthened by the addition of a few experienced and capable men, whose presence as leaders on a field of disaster will provide that continuity of effort necessary to prevent the interruption of a relief program, even though many changes may occur in the personnel of the administrative staff.

The several stages of the relief operations as they were worked out in connection with the flood were as follows:

1. Emergency relief.
2. House repair and reconstruction.
3. Furniture rehabilitation.
4. Business rehabilitation.
5. Final grants.

Each of these successive steps received chief emphasis in turn, although no sharp lines of demarcation separated them. In fact they merged into each other and were carried on in some degree simultaneously as circumstances required, for work of this character must be always elastic and instantly adaptable to local conditions.

The spirit which animated the flood-relief work and which in fact must animate all Red Cross relief operations if they are to be highly effective is suggested by a letter which the national director of the Red Cross addressed to all Red Cross special representatives a few weeks after the flood. Perhaps this report can do no better in closing than to quote this letter, which was as follows:

A month has passed since the flood occurred. Cities and towns are rapidly cleaning and repairing their streets, removing débris and setting their public utilities in order. Emergency relief activities have been gigantic and have accomplished wonders. The excitement and rush have passed. The inspiration and enthusiasm in helpfulness aroused by the danger and sufferings of many thousands of fellow men are subsiding. And now comes the true test of our efficiency. Our work is only fairly begun. It must go forward without the inspiration of early days. Family by family we must calmly and sympathetically consider the right thing to be done for each. We are dealing with individual problems, complex, various, infinite. We can not restore losses. Our relief fund is not an insurance fund. The amount of a family's losses is not an index to the relief which may be afforded it. The only guide for us is the extent of each family's need and its inability to reestablish itself. We must do what is necessary to help the hardest hit family to its feet and start it forward in self-support. Only that. Our fund will not permit more. Thus our work becomes a matter of learning the essential facts about each family and basing our action on those facts. Sympathy and actual knowledge must go hand in hand. In no other way can we discover and perform the particular service for each family which is necessary to give it the right start. And remember that common sense—our own accumulated experience with our fellows in our own lives—is the key which unlocks many perplexities.

Emergency relief should by this time be closed or reduced to its fag ends. Closing relief stations and stopping the general issue of supplies does not imply that no more food or clothing will be available. Individual families can still be supplied. Closing relief stations, however, has two very important results:

1. It removes the public, visible sign of relief distribution, which is always abnormal and demoralizing and is a standing temptation and inducement to dependence.
2. It clears the slate and allows you to make a new start on a new basis. The routine is broken. Each family which makes application for help after the relief station is closed may be taken up anew and must justify its application by a showing of facts. Many will not reapply.

In every step and process relief operations must be positive and progressive. "Marking time" is losing time. A passive policy means failure. Keep things moving. If we wait for those who are receiving aid voluntarily to announce that they have enough, we will never get done. A good many will stop coming, but many will hang on. They have suffered and are discouraged, and the relief fund can not restore their losses. So they will remain hoping and growing more helpless every day. They must be carried forward to independence in spite of themselves.

All were self-supporting before the disaster. Act on the presumption that all will be self-supporting again and at once. If in occasional instances this can not be, give such instances kindly consideration and help with a view to hastening independence and stimulating new courage.

A final residuum of the helpless will remain; those who, from age or ill health or loss of the family wage earner, may not be able to regain their feet or at best can do

so only after months or years of effort. These must be given such kindly temporary help as is possible, but their problems must be left, for final solution, to the regular and ordinary helpful agencies of the community. It is hoped and believed that this residuum will be small. The steady progress of relief operations toward completion, involving, as it does, the future welfare of a large number of sturdy, useful citizens must not be retarded by the effort to restore that smaller pathetic number of those who can not respond to the stimulating movement toward a new life.

The relief movement should be a resistless current, carrying all before it, so far as is humanly possible, back to normal existence. The atmosphere should be electric with new energy, new hope, and a sense of better days at hand. The distribution of food and the provision of shelter and clothes are necessary, but the inculcation of courage and hope and determination is the secret of permanent success.

Many who have given invaluable, devoted, volunteer service are now compelled to respond to the imperative demands of their personal business affairs. It is important to retain a strong group of the most helpful of these volunteers. Their knowledge of local people and local conditions is essential in getting the flood sufferers readjusted to life. Finally, when the Red Cross must withdraw there will remain some unfinished fragments of relief work which must be left in the hands of the local volunteers and of the regular local relief agencies. Therefore, every consideration of humanity and efficiency requires that the volunteers and organized relief agencies shall be prepared to assume, without jar or interruption, these continuing lines of relief which under the most favorable conditions must be the legacy of every flood-stricken community.

TOWN AND COUNTRY NURSING.

The national relief board has been gratified with the evidences from many sources that Red Cross town and country nursing promises to meet a very real and widespread need. A report by the superintendent of this service gives an adequate account of its development.

CHRISTMAS SEALS.

In the five years from 1908 to 1912, inclusive, the annual sales of Red Cross Christmas seals have steadily increased. Each year predictions have been made that the popularity of this method of obtaining support for antituberculosis work would pass, but indications are not wanting that it is to be permanent. A great many tuberculosis societies and committees receive a large proportion of their support from this source, which indeed has proved to be the quickest and most effective method of obtaining support which they have found.

The outlook for the seal-selling season now in progress does not indicate any decline in results. In 1912 the Red Cross distributed to selling agents on their orders about 96,000,000 seals. Orders already filled for agents this year amount to 106,000,000 seals. These are on sale in every State in the Union except Florida, and the number of selling stations is many thousands. It was estimated last year that over 100,000 persons participated in the conduct of the seal campaign.

SERVICE OF THE INSTITUTIONAL MEMBERS AND OTHER PHILANTHROPIC AGENCIES.

This report could not justly be concluded without an expression, by the national relief board, of its deep appreciation of the invaluable service which has been given the Red Cross during the year by its institutional members and by other philanthropic organizations which have generously loaned experienced workers to help in the enormous tasks of emergency relief which the year has placed upon

the Red Cross. Mention should especially be made of the part taken in this large service by the following organizations:

Charity Organization Society of New York, N. Y.
 Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, New York.
 Associated Charities of Boston, Mass.
 Society for Organizing Charity, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Federated Charities of Baltimore, Md.
 Federated Jewish Charities, Baltimore, Md.
 Associated Charities, Washington, D. C.
 Associated Charities, Pittsburgh, Pa.
 Charity Organization Society, Buffalo, N. Y.
 Associated Charities, Cleveland, Ohio.
 Associated Charities, Wheeling, W. Va.
 Associated Charities, Cincinnati, Ohio.
 Associated Charities, Detroit, Mich.
 Federated Charities, Toledo, Ohio.
 United Charities, Chicago, Ill.
 Association of Commerce, Chicago, Ill.
 Provident Association, St. Louis, Mo.
 Associated Charities, Evanston, Ill.
 Associated Charities, Des Moines, Iowa.
 Rocky Mountain Health Association, Denver, Colo.
 Associated Charities, Birmingham, Ala.

The Red Cross could not have accomplished the immense work which its record for 1913 shows without the loyal and skillful help of the trained men and women whose services were placed at its command by these societies. And it should be made clear that this service was not primarily to the Red Cross, but that through the Red Cross these societies have rendered a splendid and patriotic service to the Nation.

REPORT OF THE INTERNATIONAL RELIEF BOARD.

By JOHN BASSETT MOORE, Chairman.

As compared with former years the calls from foreign countries for aid from the American Red Cross have been few, and in most instances the assistance rendered has been but a continuation of work begun in 1911 and 1912, accounts of which were given by this board in its annual reports for those years. The report for 1913 will therefore consist chiefly of a brief recapitulation of what has been done by the American Red Cross in foreign countries in continuation of its earnest efforts to alleviate the suffering and distress there prevailing.

WAR BETWEEN TURKEY AND THE ALLIED BALKAN STATES.

For relief of the sick and wounded of the armies engaged in this war the American Red Cross received and remitted funds as follows:

To Turkey.....	\$2, 902. 00
To Servia.....	500. 00
To Greece.....	3, 584. 55

making a total of \$6,986.55. The difference in the amounts sent to each of the countries named was due to the fact that most of the contributions received were designated by the donors specifically for a particular country, and to the further fact that contributions not designated for a particular country were divided as nearly as possible in proportion to the number of sick and wounded to be cared for.

WAR AMONG THE FORMERLY ALLIED BALKAN STATES.

In July of this year hostilities broke out among the formerly allied Balkan States; and soon afterwards there came to the American Red Cross, through officers of the diplomatic and consular service as well as through other channels, urgent appeals for aid for large numbers of sick and wounded who were without adequate care. On three different occasions the American Red Cross made known through the press associations the facts reported to it. The contributions of the public amounted, however, only to the sum of \$2,413.44, to which the central committee added an appropriation of \$882 from the contingent relief fund of the Red Cross. This money was applied by the Red Cross organizations and by the American diplomatic and consular officers stationed in the countries involved in the war.

HOSTILITIES IN MEXICO.

The warfare which began in Mexico in 1911 has continued with little interruption to the present time. The operations of the American Red Cross have been confined largely to the relief of destitute American citizens residing in Mexico and to the repatriation of those who wished to return to the United States. This work was done in close cooperation with the Department of State and with its representatives in Mexico. These operations were conducted by the Red Cross at a cost of approximately \$20,000, this entire amount having been appropriated by the central committee from the contingent relief fund, no donations having been received by the Red Cross for this object.

The Red Cross was glad to be of service to the Department of State by having its organization and agents at San Francisco and San Diego, Cal.; El Paso, Tex.; New Orleans, La.; and New York City act as the representatives of the Secretary of State in rendering assistance to destitute American citizens who, under his direction and with funds placed at his disposal by Congress, were brought out of Mexico and returned to their former homes in this country. (A narration of these transactions will be given at this meeting by Charles Jenkinson, who has had actual charge of much of the work.)

SMALLPOX AT CARBO, MEXICO.

Upon receipt of an authentic report of an outbreak of smallpox at Carbo, Mexico, and a request for a supply of vaccine virus, the Red Cross purchased and forwarded to an American physician at that place the quantity requested. This gift proved of much value in the abatement of the epidemic.

RIVER CONSERVANCY IN CHINA.

Mr. Charles D. Jameson, the civil engineer sent to China by the American Red Cross in June, 1911, to make a study of the practicability of preventing by engineering methods the great river floods and the inevitable famines which follow in their wake, has continued his studies in that country, and has devised a plan which, if put into effect by the Chinese Government, would, it is believed, accomplish

the object of his mission. The Secretary of State has made known to the Chinese Government the hope of the Government of the United States that the measures devised by Mr. Jameson will be adopted and carried to completion.

MISCELLANEOUS RELIEF.

During the summer an appeal reached the Red Cross from the Thessalonica Agricultural Institute in Turkey for funds with which to buy seeds for planting, for which there was great need among the destitute people in the region in which the institute carries on its work. A small contribution for this purpose was appropriated from the contingent relief fund.

A small contribution received by the American Red Cross for the relief of flood sufferers in Italy was forwarded to the Italian Red Cross Society.

REPORT OF THE WAR RELIEF BOARD.

By Surg. Gen. CHARLES F. STOKES, United States Navy, Acting Chairman.

Some progress has been made by the committee on Red Cross medical work of the American Medical Association since our last annual meeting, and 125 replies to their circulars have been received, representing 32 different States. This, of course, is not a very satisfactory showing, and some six weeks ago, Dr. George M. Kober, of that committee, prevailed upon the American Medical Association to publish from their office, in the American Medical Association Bulletin, a circular calling for the cooperation of all medical societies. This has been done, and should produce action on the part of these organizations. The value of having local Red Cross committees in all medical societies was splendidly demonstrated during the past summer when the committee on Red Cross medical work of the District of Columbia was called upon to furnish 10 doctors for duty with the Red Cross organization which operated at Gettysburg, Pa., and assisted in the care of the veterans at the reunion held at that place upon the fiftieth anniversary of the Battle of Gettysburg, July 1 to 4, inclusive. The promptness with which that committee complied with our request and the character of the men supplied, more than justified the organization of such committees, with which the national headquarters can deal directly to obtain information and other cooperation and assistance.

So much has been written about the efficient work of all the organizations which assisted in the care of the veterans at the Gettysburg reunion that it is unnecessary to dwell on the part played by the Red Cross upon that occasion. However, it is a satisfaction to the war relief board to feel that the Red Cross was able to fulfill one of its most important functions, when it assisted the War Department in that work.

The special subcommittee of the war relief board on War and Navy Department orders covering the services of the Red Cross with the military forces met quite frequently in February and March of this year, and much valuable material has been presented regarding

the organization and equipment of Red Cross columns with tentative regulations governing the same. It is regrettable that so little has been done toward obtaining the model organizations of each class, which it was the sense of that committee should be established in the District of Columbia.

Two organizations, however, have been started in so far as the official heads and the assistant directors are concerned. In the capacity of director, Dr. Walter D. Webb, major, United States Army (retired), has accomplished this for the Army Field Column No. 1, American Red Cross, and Dr. Henry C. Macatee has taken similar action for Army Hospital Column No. 1.

It is hoped that at our next meeting at least the model organizations for the District of Columbia will have been completed and be ready for service. Every endeavor will be made to have organizations established in the other large cities of the country.

The only change in the personnel of this board for the current year has been the assignment of Maj. Robert U. Patterson, Medical Corps, United States Army, vice Maj. Charles Lynch, United States Army, who resigned to take up other duties under orders from the War Department.

Following the usual custom, separate reports will be read by the chairman of the first-aid committee, and by the chairman of the nursing committee, respectively.

REPORT OF THE FIRST-AID COMMITTEE.

By Maj. ROBERT U. PATTERSON, Chairman.

The last annual meeting was held December 11, 1912, and since that date there has been no opportunity to assemble the members of this committee.

PERSONNEL.

While there have been some individual changes, there has been no numerical change in the personnel of this department during the past year. The present chairman of the committee took charge of the department on the 30th of June, relieving Maj. Charles Lynch, Medical Corps, United States Army, who, after availing himself of a four-months' leave of absence, sailed for duty in the Philippine Islands on the transport leaving San Francisco November 5. Dr. Richard N. Mackey left the service of this department on the 31st of last May. In addition to the chairman, our present medical personnel consists of Dr. Matthew J. Shields, Dr. William T. Davis, and Dr. William N. Lipscomb. Two clerks, one storekeeper, and an errand boy comprise the office force. The services of our doctors have been utilized along the same lines as in the past; that is, two doctors constantly engaged on duty with our first-aid cars, and one occupied on special details, giving first-aid instruction among the industrial organizations of the country.

AFFILIATIONS.

We are cooperating, as in the past, with the Young Men's Christian Association, the Young Women's Christian Association, and the Boy

Scouts of America, in first-aid work. Two hundred and thirty-eight certificates in first-aid have been issued by this department in cooperation with the national board of the Young Women's Christian Association, and 707 joint certificates with the International committee of the Young Men's Christian Association. Directly from this office many Red Cross first-aid classes have been organized and instructed, to whom we have issued 576 certificates to men, 348 to women, and 285 to Boy Scouts. Prize certificates for contests have been awarded to 86 individuals.

MATERIALS.

The following editions of our first-aid book have been added to the list during the past year and are especially adapted to the particular needs of women, miners, police, and firemen. A first-aid box devised for the use of the employees of telephone companies has been placed on sale during the past year. A large number of these have been purchased from this department. A small sterile dressing has also been obtained suitable for application to small cuts, scratches, and wounds. These are put up in cartons containing 12 each. A splendid set of 16 charts descriptive of fractures, bandaging, wounds, bleeding, burning, electric shock, and methods of transportation of wounded, has also been added to our supply list. These charts are believed to be the best of this nature to be obtained anywhere to date. The sale of supplies in this department at the time of making this report shows an increase exceeding that for the previous year by more than 40 per cent.

RAILROADS.

After a long period of usefulness car No. 1 has been permanently laid aside, as it was in such condition as to be no longer adapted to our purposes. A sale for it has practically been concluded, and the proceeds will just about offset the expense incurred this year in repairing car No. 2. Our car No. 2 has been most actively engaged throughout the year, with the exception of a period of about six weeks, when it was laid up for much-needed repairs at the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad shops at Huntington, W. Va.

In March a new car, generously donated by the Pullman Car Co., was turned over to this department for use in the work on railroads. This car is most complete in every detail and is so arranged that it could in emergency be used as a temporary hospital. It has attracted the greatest interest wherever it has been shown.

The present policy of the department is to keep one car engaged on railroads east of the Mississippi and the other on railroads west of that river. The lines that have been toured by our cars this year in our first-aid campaign are, by car No. 1, the Missouri Pacific and St. Louis & Southwestern Railroad of Texas; by car No. 3, the Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh; International & Great Northern; Rock Island & Pacific; Northern Pacific; Seattle, Portland & Spokane; Great Northern & Chicago; Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha; and the Illinois Central. Car No. 2 has covered the Lehigh Valley, Norfolk & Western, Chesapeake & Ohio, Chicago & Alton, and the following terminal companies in and near Chicago: Chicago Junction

Railways, Baltimore & Ohio Terminal, Belt Railways of Chicago, Western Indiana Terminal Co. At the time of writing car No. 2 is engaged on work over the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, and car No. 3 on a similar campaign with the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad. Six hundred first-aid meetings have been held this year, with an attendance of over 41,000 railroad employees and involving a travel of more than 18,000 miles.

MINES.

Whenever it has been practicable the services of our doctors have been given to mining companies on request. As the number of doctors in our service is limited, it has been impossible to meet all the demands made upon the department. If we had doctors available to lend to the Bureau of Mines for service on each of the six mine rescue cars they now keep circulating in the mining fields, it would accomplish a great work. However, the Bureau of Mines is under a Government department (Department of the Interior), and it is felt that they should now organize a medical service of their own, for which funds should be made available. Instruction in first aid for miners given by laymen is most unsatisfactory, and in first-aid contests, held to stimulate interest in first aid among miners, is one of the principal causes for dissatisfaction with the decisions of judges, etc. Teams trained by laymen should not compete with teams instructed by doctors. During the month of August seven companies of the bituminous coal region around Greensburg, Pa., were given the services of one of our field representatives in preparing them for a first-aid contest held at Greensburg on August 23. Another company which obtained the same privilege was the Pittsburgh-Baltimore Coal Co., of Adamsburg, Pa. A large number of first-aid classes have been organized among miners, leading to the granting of Red Cross certificates of proficiency. This department has furnished problems for use in first-aid contests, as well as judges, on many of these occasions. Prizes and certificates have also been donated to the best teams in such contests, and in many other ways we have endeavored to further the cause of first aid among miners.

OTHER INSTRUCTION.

The first-aid campaign, begun in December, 1912, among the employees of the different branches of the Bell Telephone Co. of Pennsylvania, was continued until February 12, 1913. Similar instruction was then given to the employees of the Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Co. in Maryland and in the District of Columbia. We are at present in correspondence with a large telephone company in New York City which desires the services of one of our doctors for this work among its employees.

MEETINGS.

This department has been represented at the annual convention of the American Mine Safety Association in Pittsburgh and at the Southern Medical Association in Lexington, Ky., during the past year. We were unable to send a representative to the convention of the

National Congress for Industrial Safety, which met in New York in September, but we will take part in the Conference of Safety and Sanitation, which is to be held in New York City from the 11th to 20th of the present month.

EXHIBITIONS.

An exhibit consisting of literature, pictures, and a display of our first-aid books and other supplies was placed in the National Conservation Exposition at Knoxville, Tenn., and a similar, though smaller, one was shown at the convention of the American Mines Safety Association in Pittsburgh. At the present time we are taking part with the Red Cross Associations of Great Britain in an exhibition at Aberdeen, Scotland, under the direction of the Countess of Aberdeen.

MOVING-PICTURE FILM.

Another moving-picture film will be added to our equipment during the present month owing to the courtesy of Mr. Horace G. Plimpton, of the Edison Studio of New York City. This film shows first-aid work among the police of Berkeley, Cal., under the direction of Dr. Force, of that city.

PLANS FOR THE FUTURE.

We are very much interested at present in extending our work in order that we may place the knowledge of first aid and accident prevention within the reach of men employed in the lumber industries of the country. More than 800,000 men are said to be employed in this work, but there are no accurate statistics covering the United States. In Washington, however, they have exact figures, and in that State alone 47,400 men are employed. During the period October 1, 1911, to September 1, 1913, among these men there were 251 fatalities, 990 men permanently partially disabled, and 8,420 temporarily totally disabled. It is hoped that some financial backing will be given by lumber companies toward the support of a doctor for this department, who can be utilized for inaugurating and maintaining a system of first-aid instruction among the men who are following this hazardous vocation. Steps have already been taken to obtain this cooperation, and it is believed much will be accomplished in the coming year.

In the registration area of the United States, as shown by the census of 1911, but which only covers 63 per cent of the population of the country, there were the following fatalities, due to accidental injuries:

Railroads.....	7, 696
By automobiles.....	1, 291
From electric shock, excluding lightning.....	518
Street cars.....	1, 883
In other vehicles.....	2, 237
Total.....	13, 625

During the calendar year 1912 there were 2,360 fatalities in the coal mines of the United States, or one death for every 233,000 short

tons of coal produced. These figures alone are sufficient to keep up our desire to extend the work of accident prevention and first-aid teaching in mines and the other great industries of our country.

One of the most frequent causes of death in the United States is that of drowning. According to the census figures of 1911 (which are the last completed figures available), 5,571 accidental drownings occurred in that year, and 536 suicides by drowning. It is felt that steps should be taken looking to the organization of volunteer life-saving corps in all large cities on the coasts, the Great Lakes, and the rivers of the country. Our department has been investigating this matter and has a tentative plan formed for the accomplishment of such an organization under this department of the Red Cross. It will entail an outlay of about \$1,000 per annum, to be used in paying the salary and defraying the expenses of an instructor, who should travel through the country organizing local branches of this Red Cross organization. It is also intended to make a special effort during the coming year to interest more people in the work of organizing classes for Red Cross first-aid instruction. It is believed one of the best ways to attain this object will be by circularizing, and by direct correspondence with churches, fraternities, lodges, and other organized bodies. A special first-aid box for the use of automobilists will be placed on sale in the near future.

REPORT OF THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE ON RED CROSS NURSING SERVICE.

By JANE A. DELANO, Chairman.

MEETINGS.

A meeting of the committee was held June 26 in Atlantic City, followed by a conference with members of State and local committees who were present at the annual meeting of the American Nurses' Association. Several hundred Red Cross nurses were present and many questions of general interest were discussed. A regular meeting was also held December 9 in Washington, D. C., and routine business transacted.

PERSONNEL.

Owing to his transfer to the Philippines, Maj. Charles Lynch, Medical Corps, United States Army, has resigned from this committee, and in his place Maj. R. U. Patterson, Medical Corps, United States Army, has been appointed. Miss Georgia M. Nevins, who has served on the committee since its creation, has also resigned, and Mrs. Lenah S. Higbee, superintendent of the Navy Nurse Corps, has been appointed by the War Relief Board as her successor. Miss Julia C. Stimson and Miss Mary E. Gladwin have also been appointed to fill vacancies on the committee. The full committee is as follows:

Miss Jane A. Delano, chairman.

Miss Mabel T. Boardman.

Mrs. William K. Draper.

Maj. R. U. Patterson.

Dr. T. W. Richards.
Dr. William H. Welch.
Mrs. Frederick Tice.
Miss Emma M. Nichols.
Miss Alma E. Wrigley.
Mrs. Whitelaw Reid.
Miss Anna C. Maxwell.
Miss Isabel McIssac.
Mrs. Lenah S. Higbee.
Miss Mary E. Gladwin.
Miss Julia C. Stimson.

As the enrolled Red Cross nurses form the reserve for the Army and Navy, the Surgeon General of the Army has detailed a member of the Army Nurse Corps, Miss Anna Reeves, to assist in the record work of the office. This will add to the efficiency of the service and give the chairman more time for constructive work.

There has been a satisfactory increase in the number of enrollments, and even more discrimination and careful selection of nurses on the part of local committees. We now have over 4,200 enrolled Red Cross nurses, and have local committees in practically all of the large nursing centers in the United States.

The committees appointed primarily for the enrollment of nurses have responded with enthusiasm to all demands made upon them. In organizing our rural nursing service, we have sought their advice and assistance. In the development of our classes of instruction for women, we shall rely upon them to suggest instructors and examiners from among the Red Cross nurses.

RELIEF WORK.

We have had opportunity during the past year to test the efficiency of our Red Cross nursing service, and have been able to demonstrate that Red Cross nurses can be quickly mobilized and relied upon to work efficiently in the chaos following storm and flood, or under the strict discipline and Spartan simplicity of Army encampment.

Several relief stations were established in Washington during the inaugural ceremonies and a temporary hospital maintained at the Union Station. The local committee on nursing service, of which Miss Anna J. Greenlees is chairman, was in charge of the nursing service rendered, which was largely volunteer. In all 22 nurses were on duty, either at the temporary hospital or in the relief stations at this time.

In Omaha, Nebr., March 23, relief work was undertaken by Red Cross nurses immediately following the tornado, and a temporary hospital of 150 beds was established. Eight Red Cross nurses were continued in service for several weeks following the storm, caring for persons seriously injured.

During the first 48 hours following the Ohio flood, which occurred March 25, 77 nurses were assigned to duty by the Cincinnati local committee, and in response to telegrams sent from Washington 136 nurses from other cities reached the flooded area during the next 48 hours. These nurses were sent from Chicago, St. Louis, Detroit, Ann Arbor, Cleveland, and Akron; while 10 went from Washington and Baltimore on the "Post special," with the chairman of the national

committee. Red Cross nurses were assigned to the following cities in the flooded area:

Ohio.—Columbus, Dayton, Hamilton, Middleton, West Carrollton, Portsmouth, Miamisburg, Glendale.

Indiana.—Peru, Shawneetown.

Kentucky.—Catlettsburg, Maysville.

West Virginia.—Point Pleasant.

The number of nurses assigned to duty at any one place and the length of service depended upon local conditions.

We were fortunate in having an active Red Cross chapter in Cincinnati, cooperating with the local committee on Nursing Service, and through the prompt action of Miss Annie Laws, secretary of the Chapter, Miss Greenwood, chairman of the Nursing Committee, and Miss Reinecke, Red Cross nurse in charge of headquarters, nurses were sent to the stricken communities before organized relief could be undertaken. Detailed reports of the work done by our nurses under the supervision of Miss Mary E. Gladwin, chairman of the Ohio State Committee, and in charge of the nursing relief in Dayton; Miss Ella Phillips Crandall, of Teachers' College, New York, responsible for about fifty nurses doing sanitary inspection work under the direction of Maj. T. L. Roads, Medical Corps, United States Army.; Miss Mary C. Wheeler, superintendent, Illinois Training School for Nurses, Chicago; Miss Emily McLaughlin, superintendent, Harper Hospital, Detroit; Miss Julia C. Stimson, in charge of social service work in St. Louis; Miss Jennie L. Tuttle, superintendent, Visiting Nurse Association, Columbus; Miss Mary B. Wilson and Miss Abbie Roberts, of Cincinnati, have already appeared in the Red Cross Magazine. These nurses and many others were relieved from responsible positions, and in some instances substitutes were employed, in order that they might meet their obligations as enrolled Red Cross nurses.

In describing the work of the Red Cross nurses in Dayton, Miss Gladwin says:

They may be found serenely picking their way around wrecked furniture, sodden mattresses, ruins of porches and sheds; wearing rubber boots, with skirts kilted high, wet nearly to the waist; sending sick people to the hospitals, inspecting plumbing, back yards, and cellars; superintending all sorts of work from feeding the baby to the digging of trenches. Through all parts of the flooded city nurses go on similar errands, inspecting nearly 9,000 homes and reporting conditions found.

Through the activity of Mrs. H. C. Lounsbery, chairman of the West Virginia State Committee on Red Cross Nursing Service, most efficient relief was rendered at Point Pleasant, W. Va. Mrs. Lounsbery and two other Red Cross nurses "went down the river on a boat loaded with supplies furnished by the citizens of Charleston and the neighboring towns." They found little sickness at Point Pleasant, and devoted their efforts chiefly to the distribution of clothing and supplies and the establishing and maintaining of sanitary conditions.

At the time of the Gettysburg reunion of veterans, June 28 to July 6, 70 Red Cross nurses selected by Pennsylvania local committee were assigned to duty in the two Army field hospitals, and 14 relief stations established by the Red Cross. Miss Sara M. Murray, secretary of the Philadelphia local committee, was appointed chief nurse. Much illness was anticipated among the veterans, and a large reserve of Red Cross nurses was held available, not only in Pennsylvania but in adjoining States. Fortunately, however, these additional

nurses were not needed. Miss Murray, in her report, states that 845 cases ill enough to require medical attention were cared for by the nurses, and 11,540 veterans suffering from exhaustion, heat, etc., were received at the relief stations.

Red Cross nurses were also assigned to relief station duty during parades, celebrations, etc., under the supervision of our local committees, in Washington, D. C., Cleveland, Detroit, and other cities.

CLASSES OF INSTRUCTION FOR WOMEN.

Just before the beginning of the year, the organization of classes of instruction for women was placed under the national committee on nursing service by resolution of the war relief board. Miss Marion Oliver, as organizer of these classes, brought to the department a splendid enthusiasm and an earnest desire to make this instruction for women worth while. And I deeply regret that she is not with us to-day to give a report of the work accomplished and to tell of our plans for the future. The instruction includes first aid, elementary hygiene, and home care of the sick, with possibly later courses in dietetics and household economy.

In the beginning we were handicapped by the lack of suitable textbooks, except in first aid, and efforts were largely directed toward the organization of these classes, which were conducted under the direction of the first aid department. Letters were sent to Red Cross chapters, schools, women's clubs, nurses' organizations, and Red Cross committees. The replies indicate a widespread interest in all matters relating to the health of the individual, community hygiene, and prevention of accidents.

During the summer a textbook on elementary hygiene and home care of the sick was prepared by the chairman of the national committee on nursing service in collaboration with Miss Isabel McIssac, superintendent of the Army Nurse Corps. In the preface to this book, written by Miss Boardman, she says:

One of the most significant facts in the march of human progress during the last decade is the great awakening of public interest in the questions of health. Work as hard as they might, neither the medical nor nursing professions could alone accomplish much along sanitary lines until the people in general became aroused to the importance of such matters. Knowledge that personal health depends largely upon the health conditions of the community brings home to each individual a serious personal interest and sense of responsibility. But in spite of the strongest barriers yet devised, disease can not always be kept out. To the gentle hands of woman belongs the care of the sick, and every woman should realize that the time may come when such a care will be hers.

The object of this instruction for women is not to fit them for professional service, but to make it possible for them to render such service to the sick in their own homes as may safely be intrusted to them.

The following classes have completed a course in elementary hygiene and home care of the sick under the direction of the Red Cross:

South Manchester, Conn., two classes; Washington, D. C., two classes; Philadelphia, Pa., one class.

Several classes are now receiving instruction in Philadelphia, Cincinnati, El Paso, and Paterson (N. J.), and other classes are being organized.

In a class largely made up of factory girls, recently examined in elementary hygiene and home care of the sick by one of our local committees on Red Cross nursing service, the general average for the class of 10, for both written and practical examinations, was over 85 per cent; the highest average being 90 per cent, with only one member of the class below 80, her standing being 79.5 per cent, on a scale of 100.

REPORT ON RED CROSS TOWN AND COUNTRY NURSING SERVICE.

By Mrs. WHITELAW REID, Chairman.

At the end of its first year we find the Red Cross town and country nursing service already promising development into a large organization, which in due course of time will interpret to a considerable degree that spirit of helpfulness in remote and small communities that was in the hearts of those by whom the idea of its organization was originally conceived. The Red Cross visiting nurse may be found in Vermont, Massachusetts, Ohio, New York, New Jersey, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, Kentucky, and South Carolina, 17 nurses altogether, the first one having received her appointment last July to an Ohio village.

The size of the communities where these nurses are at work varies from a few hundred scattered families to a population of 25,000, varying as diversely in environment, in customs, and in conditions of living. The request for affiliation with the Red Cross has come from several small cities, which, though not being strictly "rural," wished to be included within the scope of the service. In order that such communities might be consistently included, the name was recently changed to "town and country nursing service," those receiving appointment to it to be known as Red Cross visiting nurses. By this change the original purpose of the rural nursing service remains unmodified, yet at the same time its scope is broadened, and it may now include affiliations with nursing organizations in cities that are doing country or rural nursing.

Organizations applying for affiliation are asked to sign an agreement which includes certain conditions of affiliation, only such, however, as are deemed necessary to safeguard the best interests of an affiliated organization, the nurse, and the community at large.

Two of the Red Cross visiting nurses are employed by visiting nurse committees, six by nursing associations, two by Red Cross chapters, two by public health leagues, one of which is a county organization. One nurse is employed by a civic club, one by a league for friendly service; and one by an antituberculosis league. One nurse is employed by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. for supervisory work in New York State. Through the generosity of a member of the committee on town and country nursing, a nurse has been appointed to organize a nursing association in the Kentucky mountains, where it is anticipated, after a short period, the financial responsibility of the work will be assumed by the local community. This is one of the sections of our country where health conditions are so strongly indicative of all that public health nursing includes, and so often is it true that communities like this one, that need such institutions most, are the least able to meet the expense necessarily involved.

Appeals for financial assistance have been received from a considerable number of struggling nursing organizations. How to raise the necessary funds is the chief concern of many individuals and societies, who, realizing the need and usefulness of visiting nursing, employ all manner of means to this end. Visiting nursing is rapidly coming to form a part of educational systems, both county and State, as well as being an activity of boards of health, even in small communities. In some instances, where the nursing is carried on by a private society, the latter received an appropriation from county funds, and there seems to be no reason why such government boards should not, by mutual acceptance of certain stipulations, employ Red Cross visiting nurses. It is expected also that State organizations will eventually cooperate with the Red Cross in this work.

There remains much, however, yet to be accomplished by private organizations, and numerous small communities have awakened to their general living conditions and health needs. When writing to the Red Cross special mention is generally made of a particular reason why a nurse is needed. Sometimes it is the high infant mortality rate, sickness and epidemics among school children, the need of home instruction in clean and right living, insanitary conditions of the town, and, in fact, there seems to be hardly one interest concerning private or public welfare that is not at least touched by the activity of the visiting nurse. She, as often none other in the community, represents no special business interest, race, or denomination. Her services are for all alike. Thus the organization has behind it the common interest of the entire community.

A colored nurse who has recently left New York City, where she worked for many years among the poorer people, and is now living in a South Carolina community, in describing their need for rural nursing, writes:

I don't believe I ever saw so many neglected women and children anywhere as I find here among my people. They simply do not know how to live. This is a country seat of 1,600 inhabitants, mostly all colored. It is a great farming section, cotton being the chief industry, and, of course, most of the families are working in the fields all week. The children are left half fed and half clothed. Those that should be in the schools are in the fields, and will not start to school until January 1 and stop March 1 to begin planting. There is no hospital here for the sick, the nearest being 23 miles away, and they will not take colored patients under \$10 per week. The homes are mostly one or two-room cabins, with little or no comforts. I went out about 5 miles with the doctor last week to see a case. We found a mother with a baby two weeks old lying on a bed of straw in one corner of the room, with no fire or food in the house. It was the saddest thing I have ever seen. We made her as comfortable as possible.

The nursing associations in several communities are anticipating the time when they may start other social activities after visiting nursing is well established, thus developing the idea of a community center. Two affiliated organizations already have suggested building a home for their nurses which would include a room for dispensary work and emergency cases, rooms for classes of the young people in home care of the sick and baby clinics, and which would equip the organization to take some of the student nurses who are preparing for Red Cross visiting nursing for their month of rural experience.

The dearth of adequate courses in public-health nursing throughout the United States is one of vital concern to the town and country nursing service. If rural nursing calls for not only the best women

but the best equipped nurses, as all will agree it does, the grade of training our selected group will receive is of supreme importance. Whatever place the town and country nursing service may fill as a national administrative organization for the bettering of living conditions will be determined by the individual workers. Teachers' college last October was the first educational institution in the country to offer a course by which graduate nurses could receive academic instruction in rural problems in connection with a short course of public-health nursing. Henry Street Settlement, in New York City, cooperates with the college, and gives the nurses their practical experience under close supervision. The New York Board of Health takes the nurses for one month where they get in touch with school nursing and tuberculosis work, and the Northern Westchester Association offers opportunity the last month for rural experience. Two afternoons are given each week during the entire four months to teachers' college for lectures and class instruction. The University of Virginia is considering the establishment of such a course within a few months, which will equip nurses who locate in this section of the country with a practical knowledge of the psychology and needs of the mountaineer. Several nursing institutions have expressed an intention of adding to their curriculum special studies of value to rural nurses.

To reach the most neglected communities, it is necessary for an organizer to spend much time in the field, and the demand for this work will in future be more adequately met by the appointment of another nurse, whose salary will be paid by the Red Cross. With this addition to the staff, it will be possible to make regular and systematic visits of inspection to affiliated organizations, and more opportunity will be available to respond to the many calls asking for some one to present the work at various clubs and mass meetings, which has been possible thus far only to a limited degree.

The Russell Sage Foundation, through its southern highland department, is interested in getting certain agencies to work in this section. Last spring, under the auspices of this department, a representative of the Red Cross, in this instance the superintendent of nurses, visited five counties in the Kentucky mountains, stopping at various denominational schools scattered here and there through this mountain country, and learning what opportunities existed for the introduction of Red Cross visiting nursing. Such opportunities there are, and with greater facilities for assisting in the organization of local associations we hope, within a few years, many of these isolated dwellers will be familiar with the work of the Red Cross visiting nurse.

Upon the suggestion of the Surgeon General of the Navy, a Red Cross nurse was sent to Alabama for two weeks in September, where she accompanied several health and agricultural specialists who held numerous public meetings in large and small towns of several counties. She presented the work of the public health nurse and the Red Cross town and country nursing service at the University of Alabama to women's clubs and to many audiences in country places. A letter recently received from a nurse in this State tells of her plan to start out on an educational health campaign from her local tuberculosis society through country districts of her county, and says

that her inspiration to do this had come through her recent meeting with our Red Cross nurse in Alabama.

A summary of the year of the town and country nursing service would hardly be complete without mention being made of the exhibit which was used for the first time at the international dry-farming congress in October at Tulsa, Okla. It will be used at various conventions and in small communities that are considering public health nursing, as it portrays in a simple way, by charts and photographs, the work of a Red Cross visiting nurse on her round of daily visits. This exhibit was prepared by the superintendent of this department, who has had charge of the Red Cross town and country nursing during the past year.

The publicity given Red Cross visiting nursing has been largely among nurses, through hospitals, alumnae associations, and annual meetings of State associations and other nurses' organizations throughout the country where rural nursing has been presented. As yet very little has been given to the public through the press, but we have now reached the time when considerable emphasis will be placed upon this feature of the work. With increased facilities to stimulate interest in public health nursing and with a broader knowledge of the scope of the Red Cross town and country nursing service, we may depend upon a corresponding increase in the number of affiliated organizations.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE TREASURER OF THE TRUSTEES OF THE ENDOWMENT FUND.

[Jan. 1, 1913, to Dec. 31, 1913.]

Balance sheet, close of December, 1913.

DR.	
Cash.....	\$3, 193. 09
Bonds and stocks.....	920, 296. 38
	923, 489. 47
	923, 489. 47
CR.	
Endowment fund, capital:	
Cash.....	\$2, 681. 42
Securities.....	815, 271. 35
	817, 952. 77
The William Howard Taft special endowment, capital, securities.....	5, 000. 00
The William Howard Taft special endowment, income, cash.....	511. 67
Town and country nursing service endowment fund, capital, securities..	100, 025. 03
	923, 489. 47

Schedule of cash receipts.

Date.	Description.	Account.	Amount.
1913.			
Jan. 2	Interest on balances in bank, American Security & Trust Co.	Endowment fund, income..	\$482.47
17	Interest on securities.....	do.....	2,838.50
	Northern Pacific Ry. bonds..... \$50.00		
	Union Pacific Ry. bonds..... 40.00		
	Kansas City Terminal Ry. bonds..... 800.00		
	West Shore R. R. bonds..... 400.00		
	Oregon-Washington R. R. & Navigation Co. bonds..... 300.00		
	Great Northern Iron Ore certificates... 78.50		
	Provident Loan Society certificates.... 1,170.00		
	Provident Loan Society certificates.....	W. H. Taft special endowment, income.	150.00
Feb. 15	Interest on securities, Metropolitan Club bond.....	Endowment fund, income...	11.25
Mar. 8	Interest on securities.....	do.....	9,762.50
	New York City stock..... \$8,075.00		
	Chesapeake & Ohio Ry. bonds..... 1,687.50		
Apr. 3	Interest on securities, Northern Pacific Ry. bonds.....	do.....	50.00
7	Interest on securities, Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Ry. bonds.....	do.....	1,000.00
May 8	Interest on securities.....	do.....	3,225.00
	New York City stock..... \$2,100.00		
	Detroit Terminal & Tunnel bonds..... 1,125.00		
July 1	Interest on balances in bank, American Security & Trust Co.	do.....	500.15
8	Interest on securities.....	do.....	2,760.00
	Kansas City Terminal Ry. bonds..... \$800.00		
	Oregon-Washington R. R. & Navigation Co. bonds..... 300.00		
	Northern Pacific Ry. bonds..... 50.00		
	West Shore R. R. bonds..... 400.00		
	Union Pacific Ry. bonds..... 40.00		
	Provident Loan Society certificates.... 1,170.00		
	Provident Loan Society certificates.....	W. H. Taft special endowment, income.	150.00
15	American National Red Cross, transfer of funds.....	Endowment fund.....	2,520.10
Sept. 10	Interest on securities.....	Endowment fund, income...	9,987.50
	Chesapeake & Ohio Ry. bonds..... \$1,687.50		
	New York City stock..... 8,075.00		
	Baltimore & Ohio R. R. bonds..... 225.00		
10	Interest on securities, Metropolitan Club bond.....	do.....	11.25
Oct. 4	Interest on securities.....	do.....	250.00
	New England Telephone & Telegraph Co. bonds..... \$125.00		
	City & Suburban Ry. bonds..... 125.00		
11	Interest on securities.....	do.....	1,050.00
	Northern Pacific Ry. bonds..... \$50.00		
	Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Ry. bonds..... 1,000.00		
Nov. 13	Interest on securities.....	do.....	3,225.00
	New York City stock..... \$2,100.00		
	Detroit Terminal & Tunnel bonds..... 1,125.00		
26	Interest on securities, Great Northern Iron Ore certificates.	do.....	78.50
Dec. 26	Interest on securities, St. Louis Southwestern Ry. bonds.	do.....	100.00
31	American National Red Cross, transfer of funds.....	Endowment fund.....	211.00
	Total cash receipts.....		38,363.22

Schedule of cash payments.

Date.	Description.	Voucher.	Account.	Amount.
1913. July 2	American National Red Cross, partial interest earnings in principal of the William Howard Taft special endowment.	13	W. H. Taft special endowment, income.	\$50.00
21	American Security & Trust Co.....	14	{Endowment fund, capital...	21,032.50
	\$10,000 Baltimore & Ohio R. R. bonds—		{Endowment fund, income...	340.84
	Bonds cost..... \$9,062.50			
	Accrued interest..... 171.25			
	<u>9,233.75</u>			
	\$5,000 St. Louis Southwestern Ry. bonds—			
	Bonds cost..... 3,856.25			
	Accrued interest..... 26.11			
	<u>3,882.36</u>			
	\$5,000 New England Telegraph & Telephone Co. bonds—			
	Bonds cost..... 5,068.75			
	Accrued interest..... 74.31			
	<u>5,143.06</u>			
	\$3,000 City & Suburban Ry. bonds—			
	Bonds cost..... 3,045.00			
	Accrued interest..... 69.17			
	<u>3,114.17</u>			
25	American Security & Trust Co., for charges in connection with registration of City & Suburban Ry. bonds:	15	Endowment fund, capital...	1.97
	Registration fee..... \$1.50			
	Registration insurance..... .47			
29	American Security & Trust Co.....	16	{Endowment fund, capital...	2,031.30
	\$2,000 City & Suburban Ry. bonds—		{Endowment fund, income...	49.44
	Bonds cost..... \$2,031.30			
	Accrued interest..... 49.44			
Dec. 29	American National Red Cross, transfer of earnings on principal of endowment fund.	17	.....do.....	38,166.84
	Total cash payments.....			<u>61,672.89</u>

Schedule of gifts.

Dec. 10, 1913:

From Mr. Jacob H. Schiff, of New York, N. Y., certain securities to establish an endowment fund for the town and country nursing service, the income from said securities to be used for the current expenses of that service. Securities so donated, together with value at which accepted, as follows—

\$25,000 (£5,000) city of Tokyo, Japan, 5 per cent loan of 1912, valued at.....	\$21,545.45
25,000 Hudson & Manhattan R. R. first lien and refunding mortgage bonds, valued at.....	21,812.50
23,000 St. Louis, Peoria & Northwestern Ry. first mortgage gold bonds, valued at.....	24,121.25
25,000 St. Louis & San Francisco R. R. refunding mortgage gold bonds, valued at.....	17,977.08
15,000 Wabash R. R. second-mortgage 5 per cent 50-year bonds, valued at.....	14,568.75
113,000 Par value of securities, taken on books at market value of.....	100,025.03

Endowment fund, capital.

Balance, Jan. 1, 1913:

Cash.....	\$23, 016. 09	
Securities.....	792, 205. 58	
	<hr/>	\$815, 221. 67

RECEIPTS.

Cash, from American National Red Cross.....		2, 731. 10
Securities as follows, received from purchase:		
\$10,000 Baltimore & Ohio R. R. 20-year 4½ per cent convertible bonds, valued at.....	\$9, 062. 50	
\$5,000 St. Louis Southwestern Ry. first consolidated mortgage 4 per cent gold bonds, valued at.....	3, 856. 25	
\$5,000 New England Telephone & Telegraph Co. 5 per cent bonds of 1912, valued at.....	5, 068. 75	
\$3,000 City & Suburban Ry. of Washington first-mortgage gold bonds, valued at.....	3, 046. 97	
\$2,000 City & Suburban Ry. of Washington first-mortgage gold bonds, valued at.....	2, 031. 30	
	<hr/>	23, 065. 77
		<hr/>
		841, 018. 54

DISBURSEMENTS.

Expended for purchase of securities, as follows:		
\$10,000 Baltimore & Ohio R. R. 20-year 4½ per cent convertible bonds.....	\$9, 062. 50	
\$5,000 St. Louis Southwestern Ry. first consolidated mortgage 4 per cent gold bonds.....	3, 856. 25	
\$5,000 New England Telephone & Telegraph Co. 5 per cent bonds of 1912.....	5, 068. 75	
\$3,000 City & Suburban Ry. of Washington first-mortgage gold bonds.....	3, 046. 97	
\$3,000 City & Suburban Ry. of Washington first-mortgage gold bonds.....	2, 031. 30	
	<hr/>	\$23, 065. 77
On hand, balance, Dec. 31, 1913:		
Cash.....	2, 681. 42	
Securities.....	815, 271. 35	
	<hr/>	817, 952. 77
		<hr/>
		841, 018. 54

Endowment fund, income.

Balance Jan. 1, 1913..... \$3, 225. 00

RECEIPTS.

Interest received from securities.....	\$34, 349. 50
Interest received from bank balances.....	982. 62
	<hr/>
	38, 557. 12

DISBURSEMENTS.

Accrued interest on securities purchased.....	\$390. 28
Transferred to American National Red Cross.....	38, 166. 84
	<hr/>
	38, 557. 12
	<hr/>

Leaving no balance on hand Dec. 31, 1913.

The William Howard Taft special endowment, capital.

Balance Jan. 1, 1913, securities..... \$5, 000. 00

There were no additions to nor deductions from the principal of this fund during the year.

The William Howard Taft special endowment, income.

Balance Jan. 1, 1913.....	\$261. 67
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RECEIPTS.

Interest received from securities.....	300. 00
	<hr/>
	561. 67

DISBURSEMENTS.

Transferred to American National Red Cross.....	\$50. 00
On hand, balance, Dec. 31, 1913, cash.....	511. 67
	<hr/>
	561. 67

Town and country nursing-service endowment fund, capital.

RECEIPTS.

Securities, received from gift, valued at.....	\$100, 025. 03
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There were no deductions from the principal of this fund during the year.

Cash.

Balance, Jan. 1, 1913:	
Capital accounts.....	\$23, 016. 09
Income accounts.....	3, 486. 67
	<hr/>
	\$26, 502. 76

RECEIPTS.

Capital accounts.....	2, 731. 10
Income accounts.....	35, 632. 12
	<hr/>
	38, 363. 22
	<hr/>
	64, 865. 98

DISBURSEMENTS.

Capital accounts.....	23, 065. 77
Income accounts.....	38, 607. 12
	<hr/>
	61, 672. 89
On hand, balance, Dec. 31, 1913:	
Capital accounts.....	2, 681. 42
Income accounts.....	511. 67
	<hr/>
	3, 193. 09
	<hr/>
	64, 865. 98

Schedule of securities.

Name.	Par value.	Book value.	Market value (Dec. 31).	Rate of interest.	Annual interest.
ENDOWMENT FUND.					
Baltimore & Ohio R. R., 20-year 4½ per cent convertible.....	\$10,000.00	\$9,062.50	\$9,100.00	4½	\$450.00
Chesapeake & Ohio Ry., general mortgage gold.....	75,000.00	75,972.50	69,750.00	4½	3,375.00
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Ry., first and refunding mortgage.....	50,000.00	44,731.25	36,000.00	4	2,000.00
City & Suburban Ry., first mortgage gold.....	5,000.00	5,078.27	5,000.00	5	250.00
Detroit Terminal & Tunnel, first mortgage 50-year gold.....	50,000.00	50,031.25	47,500.00	4½	2,250.00
Great Northern Iron Ore Properties, certificates of beneficial interest.....	None.	6,711.75	5,338.00	.....	.....
Kansas City Terminal Ry., first mortgage gold.....	40,000.00	39,359.75	36,800.00	4	1,600.00
Metropolitan Club, Washington, D. C., first mortgage.....	500.00	500.00	475.00	4½	22.50
New England Telephone & Telegraph Co., 5 per cent bonds of 1912.....	5,000.00	5,068.75	5,050.00	5	250.00
New York City, corporate stock.....	120,000.00	109,219.70	100,800.00	3½	4,200.00
Do.....	380,000.00	385,031.88	380,000.00	4¼	16,150.00
Northern Pacific Ry., prior lien railway and land grant.....	5,000.00	5,112.25	4,625.00	4	200.00
Oregon-Washington R. R. & Nav. Co., first and refunding mortgage.....	15,000.00	13,743.75	13,200.00	4	600.00
Provident Loan Society of New York, certificates of contribution.....	39,000.00	39,000.00	39,000.00	6	2,340.00
St. Louis Southwestern Ry., first consolidated mortgage, 4 per cent gold.....	5,000.00	3,856.25	3,775.00	4	200.00
Union Pacific Ry., first mortgage railroad and land grant.....	2,000.00	2,057.50	1,900.00	4	80.00
West Shore R. R., guaranteed first mortgage.....	20,000.00	20,734.00	18,300.00	4	800.00
Total.....	821,500.00	815,271.35	776,613.00	.....	34,767.50
WILLIAM HOWARD TAFT SPECIAL ENDOWMENT.					
Provident Loan Society of New York.....	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	6	300.00
TOWN AND COUNTRY NURSING-SERVICE ENDOWMENT FUND.					
City of Tokyo, Japan, 5 per cent loan of 1912..	25,000.00	21,545.45	21,375.00	5	1,250.00
Hudson & Manhattan R. R., first lien and refunding mortgage, series A.....	25,000.00	21,812.50	20,250.00	5	1,250.00
St. Louis, Peoria & Northwestern Ry., first mortgage gold bonds.....	23,000.00	24,121.25	23,345.00	5	1,150.00
St. Louis & San Francisco R. R., refunding mortgage gold.....	25,000.00	17,977.08	17,750.00	4	1,000.00
Wabash R. R., second mortgage 5 per cent 50-year.....	15,000.00	14,568.75	14,100.00	5	750.00
Total.....	113,000.00	100,025.03	96,820.00	.....	5,400.00
RECAPITULATION, ALL SECURITIES.					
Endowment fund.....	821,500.00	815,271.35	776,613.00	.....	34,767.50
The William Howard Taft special endowment.....	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	.....	300.00
Town and country nursing-service endowment fund.....	113,000.00	100,025.03	96,820.00	.....	5,400.00
Grand total.....	939,500.00	920,296.38	878,433.00	.....	40,467.50

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE TREASURER.

[January 1, 1913, to December 31, 1913.]

Treasurer's fund balance sheet, Dec. 31, 1913.

DR.

Treasurer's fund balances.....		\$697, 856. 29
General fund.....	\$55, 260. 45	
Contingent relief fund.....	33, 310. 98	
Rural nursing fund.....	1, 856. 06	
Chinese famine relief fund.....	1, 614. 73	
Titanic wreck fund.....	1, 150. 00	
Storm and flood relief fund.....	604, 661. 07	
Cincinnati mine disaster relief fund.....	3. 00	
	<hr/>	
	697, 856. 29	
Fiscal officers' fund balances.....		56, 200. 46
General fund.....	489. 11	
Contingent relief fund.....	2, 662. 35	
Rural nursing fund.....	299. 00	
Storm and flood relief fund.....	22, 750. 00	
Mississippi River flood fund.....	30, 000. 00	
	<hr/>	
	56, 200. 46	
		<hr/>
		754, 056. 75
		<hr/>

CR.

Consolidated fund balances.....	\$754, 056. 75
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Treasurer's asset balance sheet, Dec. 31, 1913.

DR.

Cash in hands of treasurer	\$697, 856. 29
Cash in hands of fiscal officers.....	56, 200. 46
	<hr/>
	754, 056. 75
	<hr/>

CR.

General surplus, Jan. 1, 1913.....	155, 565. 23
Net revenue for 1913.....	\$2, 116, 594. 79
Net expenditures for 1913.....	1, 518, 103. 27
	<hr/>
Surplus for 1913.....	598, 491. 52
	<hr/>
General surplus, Dec. 31, 1913.....	754, 056. 75

Operation account, 1913.

Funds.	Net expend- itures.	Net reve- nues.	Surplus.	Deficit.
General fund.....	\$90,637.55	\$120,664.21	\$30,026.66	.....
Contingent relief fund.....	40,153.28	1,062.80	.....	\$39,090.48
Rural nursing fund.....	5,918.07	2,316.00	.....	3,602.07
Chinese famine relief fund.....	1,000.00	176.72	.....	823.28
Titanic wreck fund.....	793.75	1,400.00	606.25	.....
Washington Place factory fire fund.....	.....	100.00	100.00	.....
Mississippi River flood fund.....	20,000.00	2,000.00	.....	18,000.00
Balkan War relief fund.....	6,986.55	8,999.35	2,012.80	.....
Second Balkan War relief fund.....	2,460.04	2,114.61	.....	345.43
Storm and flood relief fund.....	1,345,377.38	1,972,788.45	627,411.07	.....
Cineinnati mine disaster relief fund.....	.....	3.00	3.00	.....
Deposits by communities for salaries of rural nurses.....	2,045.55	2,238.55	193.00	.....
Endowment fund.....	2,731.10	2,731.10	.....	.....
Total.....	1,518,103.27	2,116,594.79	660,352.78	61,861.26
Deduct deficit.....	.....	.....	61,861.26	.....
Surplus income for year 1913 under all funds.....	.....	.....	598,491.52	.....

Condensed summary of fund receipts, disbursements, and balances.

Funds.	Balance, Jan. 1, 1913.	Receipts.		
		By contri- bution, etc.	Transferred from other funds.	Total.
General fund.....	\$25,722.90	\$120,722.68	.....	\$146,445.58
Contingent relief fund.....	12,845.74	2,791.99	\$62,563.50	78,201.23
Rural nursing fund.....	5,564.13	2,316.00	193.00	8,073.13
Chinese famine relief fund.....	21,638.41	176.72	.....	21,815.13
Titanic wreck fund.....	543.75	1,400.00	.....	1,943.75
Washington Place factory fire fund.....	19,048.16	100.00	.....	19,148.16
Mississippi River flood fund.....	68,440.66	2,000.00	.....	70,440.66
Balkan War relief fund.....	1,761.48	8,999.35	.....	10,760.83
Second Balkan War relief fund.....	.....	2,114.61	345.43	2,460.04
Storm and flood relief fund.....	.....	2,030,590.00	.....	2,030,590.00
Cineinnati mine disaster relief fund.....	.....	3.00	.....	3.00
Deposits by communities, salaries rural nurses.....	.....	2,308.79	.....	2,308.79
Endowment fund.....	.....	2,731.10	.....	2,731.10
Total.....	155,565.23	2,176,254.24	63,101.93	2,394,921.40

Funds.	Disbursements.			Balance Dec. 31, 1913.
	By voucher.	Transferred to other funds.	Total.	
General fund.....	\$90,696.02	.....	\$90,696.02	\$55,749.56
Contingent relief fund.....	41,882.47	\$345.43	42,227.90	35,973.33
Rural nursing fund.....	5,918.07	.....	5,918.07	2,155.06
Chinese famine relief fund.....	1,000.00	19,200.40	20,200.40	1,614.73
Titanic wreck fund.....	793.75	.....	793.75	1,150.00
Washington Place factory fire fund.....	.....	19,148.16	19,148.16	.....
Mississippi River flood fund.....	20,000.00	20,440.66	40,440.66	30,000.00
Balkan War relief fund.....	6,986.55	3,774.28	10,760.83	.....
Second Balkan War relief fund.....	2,460.04	.....	2,460.04	.....
Storm and flood relief fund.....	1,403,178.93	.....	1,403,178.93	627,411.07
Cineinnati mine disaster relief fund.....	.....	.....	.....	3.00
Deposits by communities, salaries rural nurses.....	2,115.79	193.00	2,308.79	.....
Endowment fund.....	2,731.10	.....	2,731.10	.....
Total.....	1,577,762.72	63,101.93	1,640,864.65	754,056.75

General fund.

FUND RECEIPTS.

General work:

Annual membership dues.....	\$8, 277. 89
Sustaining membership dues.....	703. 00
Contributions.....	1, 568. 97
Advertisements in Red Cross Magazine.....	1, 834. 92
Subscriptions to Red Cross Magazine.....	6. 70
Interest from bank balances.....	13, 422. 86
Christmas seals—	
1913.....	19. 50
1912.....	38, 968. 12
1911.....	6. 76
Medals, badges, ribbons.....	3. 50
Income from endowment fund investments.....	38, 166. 84
Refundment, Knoxville Exposition.....	47. 17
Total, general work.....	103, 026. 23

First-aid department:

Contributions.....	1. 00
Medals, badges, ribbons.....	22. 50
First-aid supplies.....	15, 532. 02
First-aid instruction in commercial institutions.....	1, 236. 78
First-aid instruction in women's first-aid classes.....	585. 15
Income from William Howard Taft special endowment fund.....	50. 00
Total, first aid department.....	17, 427. 45

Nursing service:

Contributions.....	250. 00
Medals, badges, ribbons.....	19. 00
Total, nursing service.....	269. 00

New York office: No receipts.

FUND PAYMENTS.

General work:

Personal services—

Secretary.....	\$2, 500. 00
Clerks at headquarters.....	3, 695. 51
Assistant treasurer.....	200. 00
Janitor.....	120. 00
National director.....	7, 500. 00
Clerks, national director's office.....	1, 800. 00
Clerk to trustees of endowment fund.....	200. 00
Miscellaneous personal services.....	5. 64
Services other than personal—	
Transportation of persons.....	259. 04
Transportation of things—	
Freight.....	65. 50
Express.....	78. 70
Customhouse charges.....	4. 34
Subsistence and support of persons.....	290. 10
Communication service—	
Telegraph.....	1, 049. 56
Telephone.....	76. 71
Cable.....	104. 04
Messenger.....	1. 25
Postage.....	852. 27
Printing, engraving, lithographing, binding.....	492. 89
Red Cross Magazine.....	5, 049. 02
Commissions on advertisements in Red Cross Magazine.....	212. 27
Illustrating lectures.....	19. 76
Ninth International Conference.....	608. 81
Contingent office expenses.....	419. 72

General work—Continued.

Services other than personal—Continued.

Knoxville Exposition.....	\$589. 82
Ninth annual meeting.....	135. 00
Miscellaneous services other than personal.....	45. 16

Supplies—

Stationery.....	600. 24
Office supplies.....	336. 56
Photographic supplies.....	93. 42
Magazines and pamphlets.....	233. 00
Red Cross flags.....	10. 50
Medals, badges, ribbons.....	361. 64
Christmas seals—	
1913.....	18, 146. 35
1912.....	11, 005. 89
Miscellaneous supplies.....	5. 25

Equipment—

Furniture and fixtures.....	60. 50
Office equipment.....	638. 98
Educational equipment.....	82. 00
Library stock.....	17. 00

Maintenance—

Repairs to electric fans.....	2. 25
Repairs to furniture and fixtures.....	4. 50

Fixed charges—

Rent of offices.....	420. 00
Rent of safe-deposit box, trustees of endowment fund.....	7. 50
Rent of typewriters.....	10. 00

Refundments: Annual membership dues.....

4. 00

Total, general work.....	58, 414. 69
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First-aid department:

Personal services—

Field agent—

Shields.....	3, 000. 00
Mackey.....	833. 30
Davis.....	2, 000. 00
Lipscomb.....	880. 00

Pharmacist.....	720. 00
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Clerks, headquarters first-aid department.....	937. 69
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Clerical services in the field.....	19. 20
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Office boy, headquarters first-aid department.....	113. 00
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Cook—

Car No. 1.....	58. 90
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Car No. 2.....	600. 00
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Car No. 3.....	410. 86
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Examiners, women's first-aid instruction classes.....	85. 00
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Prizes for efficiency among trainmen.....	50. 00
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Prizes for best example application first-aid principles.....	100. 00
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Miscellaneous personal services.....	241. 77
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Services other than personal—

Transportation of persons.....	876. 74
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Transportation of things—

Freight.....	110. 55
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Express.....	171. 97
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Cartage.....	2. 10
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Subsistence and support of persons.....	2, 110. 98
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Communication service—

Telegraph.....	100. 42
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Telephone.....	60. 30
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Messenger.....	1. 00
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Postage.....	347. 32
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Printing, engraving, lithographing, binding.....	247. 15
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Contingent office expenses.....	83. 31
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Presidential inauguration.....	72. 65
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Mine safety exhibit.....	30. 10
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Miscellaneous services other than personal.....	36. 74
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First-aid department—Continued.

Supplies—

Stationery.....	\$292.77
Office supplies.....	72.92
Photographic supplies.....	5.00
Cleaning and toilet supplies.....	2.25
Wearing apparel.....	2.00
Medals, badges, ribbons.....	125.00
First-aid supplies.....	11,863.48
Miscellaneous supplies.....	4.50
Commercial reference books.....	5.00

Equipment—

Furniture and fixtures.....	74.75
Office equipment.....	150.45
Library stock.....	1.00

Equipment—

Car No. 2.....	.75
Car No. 3.....	.75

Kitchen, dining-room, and sleeping furnishings—

Car No. 1.....	.84
Car No. 2.....	6.90
Car No. 3.....	14.49

Maintenance—

Repairs, first-aid car No. 1.....	108.60
Repairs, first-aid car No. 2.....	392.41
Repairs to typewriters.....	8.00
Repairs to furniture and fixtures.....	3.00

Fixed charges—

Rent of offices.....	690.00
Rent of typewriters.....	2.50

Refundments—Women's first-aid classes.....	7.30
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Total, first-aid department.....	28,135.71
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Nursing service:

Personal services—

Clerks, superintendent's office, nursing service.....	1,301.48
Examiners, classes in home care of sick.....	6.00

Services other than personal—

Transportation of persons.....	29.60
Transportation of things—Express.....	3.20
Subsistence and support of persons.....	20.80

Communication service—

Telegraph.....	11.62
Telephone.....	26.14
Postage.....	317.11

Printing, engraving, lithographing, binding.....	275.90
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Contingent office expenses.....	20.31
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Miscellaneous services other than personal.....	2.50
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Supplies—

Stationery.....	166.82
Office supplies.....	7.84
Medals, badges, ribbons.....	225.70

Equipment:

Furniture and fixtures.....	17.45
Office equipment.....	93.35

Fixed charges—Rent of offices.....	473.75
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Total, nursing service.....	2,999.57
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New York office:

Personal services—

Secretary, New York office.....	\$750.00
Clerks.....	4.00
Office boy.....	40.25
Services other than personal—	
Communication service—	
Telephone.....	26.45
Postage.....	99.59
Contingent office expenses.....	44.20
Supplies—Stationery.....	9.00
Maintenance—Repairs to typewriters.....	2.50
Fixed charges—Rent of offices.....	170.06

Total, New York office.....	1, 146.05
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SUMMARY OF GENERAL-FUND TRANSACTIONS.

Cash receipts:

General work.....	\$103,026.23
First-aid department.....	17,427.45
Nursing service.....	269.00
New York office.....	0.00

Total.....	120,722.68
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Balance in general fund Jan. 1, 1913.....	25,722.90
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	146,445.58
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Cash payments:

General work.....	58,414.69
First-aid department.....	28,135.71
Nursing service.....	2,999.57
New York office.....	1,146.05

Total.....	90,696.02
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Balance in general fund Dec. 31, 1913:

In hands of treasurer.....	\$55,260.45
In hands of fiscal officers.....	489.11

	55,749.56
--	-----------

	146,445.58
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NET REVENUE UNDER THE GENERAL FUND.

Total receipts.....	\$120,722.68
From which total of receipts deduct amount representing refundments to the Red Cross of items of expenditure.....	47.17

	120,675.51
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Less refundments made from these receipts by the Red Cross.....	11.30
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Net revenue.....	120,664.21
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NET EXPENDITURES UNDER THE GENERAL FUND.

Total payments.....	\$90,696.02
From which total of payments deduct amount representing refundments by the Red Cross of items of revenue.....	11.30

	90,684.72
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Less refundments made to the Red Cross in these payments.....	47.17
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Net expenditures.....	90,637.55
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Contingent relief fund.

FUND RECEIPTS.

Contributions.....	\$1,062.80
Refundments, relief incident to Mexican insurrection.....	1,729.19
Total cash receipts.....	2,791.99
Transferred from other funds:	
Chinese famine relief fund.....	\$19,200.40
Balkan War relief fund.....	3,774.28
Mississippi River flood relief fund.....	20,440.66
Washington Place factory fire fund.....	19,148.16
	62,563.50
Total.....	65,355.49
Balance in contingent relief fund, Jan. 1, 1913.....	12,845.74
Total.....	78,201.23

FUND PAYMENTS.

Relief incident to Mexican insurrection.....	\$22,180.98
Smallpox outbreak, Carbo, Mexico.....	19.50
Suffering in Nicaragua.....	11.25
Sufferers from fire at Hot Springs, Ark.....	1,042.90
Texas-flood sufferers.....	5,000.00
Dawson, Tex., mine explosion.....	8.00
Flood sufferers in Kentucky.....	500.00
Horse show, Washington, D. C.....	13.34
Cincinnati mine disaster.....	2,342.87
Fiftieth anniversary, Battle of Gettysburg.....	4,403.17
Storm and flood, Nome, Alaska.....	500.00
Supplies for Kodiak and Afognak Islands, Alaska.....	250.46
Steamship <i>Volturmo</i> disaster.....	5,000.00
Seed for destitute Turks.....	100.00
Suffering in Italy.....	10.00
Balkan War relief:	
Bulgaria.....	\$250
Servia.....	250
	500.00
Total cash payments.....	41,882.47
Transferred to other funds: Second Balkan War relief fund.....	345.43
Total.....	42,227.90
Balance in contingent relief fund, Dec. 31, 1913:	
In hands of treasurer.....	\$33,310.98
In hands of fiscal officers.....	2,662.35
	35,973.33
Total.....	78,201.23

NET REVENUE UNDER THE CONTINGENT RELIEF FUND.

Total cash receipts.....	\$2,791.99
From which total of receipts deduct amount representing refundments to the Red Cross of items of expenditure.....	1,729.19
Net revenue.....	1,062.80

NET EXPENDITURES UNDER THE CONTINGENT RELIEF FUND.

Total cash payments.....	\$41,882.47
Less refundments in these payments made to the Red Cross.....	1,729.19
Net expenditures.....	40,153.28

Rural nursing fund.

FUND RECEIPTS.

Contributions (total cash receipts).....	\$2, 316. 00
Transferred from other funds: Deposits by communities for salaries of rural nurses.....	193. 00
Total.....	2, 509. 00
Balance in rural nursing fund Jan. 1, 1913.....	5, 564. 13
	<hr/> 8, 073. 13

FUND PAYMENTS.

Personal services:	
Superintendent.....	\$2, 000. 00
Clerks, superintendent's office.....	512. 78
Rural nurses.....	299. 33
Miscellaneous personal services.....	68. 60
Services other than personal:	
Transportation of persons.....	413. 68
Transportation of things—	
Freight.....	. 90
Express.....	79. 98
Subsistence and support of persons.....	190. 69
Communication service:	
Telegraph.....	52. 23
Telephone.....	30. 71
Messenger.....	. 60
Postage.....	130. 83
Printing, engraving, lithographing, binding.....	173. 50
Advertisements.....	2. 00
Contingent office expenses.....	19. 62
Scholarships.....	312. 50
Miscellaneous services other than personal.....	5. 00
Supplies:	
Stationery.....	273. 78
Office supplies.....	51. 69
Photographic supplies.....	34. 95
Wearing apparel.....	15. 00
Medals, badges, ribbons.....	81. 00
Equipment:	
Furniture and fixtures.....	80. 20
Office equipment.....	15. 85
Educational equipment.....	871. 90
Library stock.....	4. 00
Maintenance:	
Repairs to furniture and fixtures.....	3. 25
Repairs to typewriters.....	12. 00
Fixed charges:	
Rent of offices.....	180. 00
Rent of typewriters.....	1. 50
Total cash payments.....	<hr/> 5, 918. 07
Balance in rural nursing fund Dec. 31, 1913:	
In hands of treasurer.....	\$1, 856. 06
In hands of fiscal officers.....	299. 00
	<hr/> 2, 155. 06
	8, 073. 13

NET REVENUE UNDER RURAL NURSING FUND.

Total cash receipts (from which there are no deductions) \$2, 316. 00

NET EXPENDITURES UNDER RURAL NURSING FUND.

Total cash payments (from which there are no deductions) \$5, 918. 07

Chinese famine relief fund.

FUND RECEIPTS.

Contributions (total cash receipts).....	\$176. 72
Balance in Chinese famine relief fund, Jan. 1, 1913	21, 638. 41
	<hr/>
	21, 815. 13
	<hr/> <hr/>

FUND PAYMENTS.

Salary and expenses of civil engineer investigating conditions in China (total cash payments).....	\$1, 000. 00
Transferred to other funds, contingent relief fund.....	19, 200. 40
	<hr/>
Total.....	20, 200. 40
Balance in Chinese famine relief fund, Dec., 31, 1913, in hands of treasurer..	1, 614. 73
	<hr/>
	21, 815. 13

NET REVENUE UNDER CHINESE FAMINE RELIEF FUND.

Total cash receipts (from which there are no deductions).....	\$176. 72
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NET EXPENDITURES UNDER THE CHINESE FAMINE RELIEF FUND.

Total cash payments (from which there are no deductions).....	\$1, 000. 00
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"Titanic" wreck fund.

FUND RECEIPTS.

Deposited by emergency relief committee, New York, N. Y. (total cash receipts).....	\$1, 400. 00
Balance in <i>Titanic</i> wreck fund, Jan. 1, 1913.....	543. 75
	<hr/>
Total.....	1, 943. 75

FUND PAYMENTS.

Relief (total cash payments).....	\$793. 75
Balance in <i>Titanic</i> wreck fund, Dec. 31, 1913, in hands of treasurer.....	1, 150. 00
	<hr/>
	1, 943. 75

NET REVENUE UNDER THE "TITANIC" WRECK FUND.

Total cash receipts (from which there are no deductions).....	\$1, 400. 00
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NET EXPENDITURES UNDER THE "TITANIC" WRECK FUND.

Total cash payments (from which there are no deductions).....	\$793. 75
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Washington Place factory fire fund.

FUND RECEIPTS.

Contributions (total cash receipts).....	\$100. 00
Balance in Washington Place factory fire fund Jan. 1, 1913.....	19, 048. 16
	<hr/>
	19, 148. 16

FUND PAYMENTS.

Transferred to other funds: Contingent relief fund.....	\$19, 148. 16
Leaving no balance in this fund Dec. 31, 1913.	

NET REVENUES UNDER WASHINGTON PLACE FACTORY FIRE FUND.

Total cash receipts (from which there are no deductions).....	\$100
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NET EXPENDITURES UNDER WASHINGTON PLACE FACTORY FIRE FUND.

No cash payments from this fund.

Mississippi River flood fund.

FUND RECEIPTS.

Contributions (total cash receipts).....	\$2, 000. 00
Balance in Mississippi River flood fund, Jan. 1, 1913.....	68, 440. 66
	<hr/>
	70, 440. 66

FUND PAYMENTS.

Relief operations (total cash payments).....	\$20, 000. 00
Transferred to other funds: Contingent relief fund.....	20, 440. 66
Balance in Mississippi River flood fund, Dec. 31, 1913: In hands of fiscal officers.....	30, 000. 00
	<hr/>
	70, 440. 66

NET REVENUE UNDER MISSISSIPPI RIVER FLOOD FUND.

Total cash receipts (from which there are no deductions).....	\$2, 000. 00
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NET EXPENDITURES UNDER MISSISSIPPI RIVER FLOOD FUND.

Total cash payments (from which there are no deductions).....	\$20, 000. 00
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Balkan war relief fund.

FUND RECEIPTS.

Contributions:

For—

Greece.....	\$4, 826. 76
Servia.....	53. 26
Bulgaria.....	157. 00
Turkey.....	842. 56
Montenegro.....	12. 00
Balkan allies.....	50. 00
General use.....	3, 057. 77
	<hr/>

Total cash receipts.....	8, 999. 35
Balance in Balkan War relief fund, Jan. 1, 1913.....	1, 761. 48
	<hr/>
	10, 760. 83

FUND PAYMENTS.

Relief:

For—

Greece.....	\$3, 584. 55
Servia.....	500. 00
Turkey.....	2, 902. 00
	<hr/>

Total cash payments.....	6, 986. 55
Transferred to other funds: Contingent relief fund.....	3, 774. 28
	<hr/>
Total.....	10, 760. 83
Leaving no balance in this fund December 31, 1913.	

NET REVENUE UNDER BALKAN WAR RELIEF FUND.

Total cash receipts (from which there are no deductions).....	\$8, 999. 35
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NET EXPENDITURES UNDER BALKAN WAR RELIEF FUND.

Total cash payments (from which there are no deductions).....	\$6, 986. 55
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Second Balkan War relief fund.

FUND RECEIPTS.

Contributions:

For—

Greece.....	\$1, 172. 98
Servia.....	269. 01
Bulgaria.....	80. 65
Macedonia.....	10. 00
General use.....	581. 97

Total cash receipts..... 2, 114. 61

Transferred from other funds—Contingent relief fund..... 345. 43

Total..... 2, 460. 04

FUND PAYMENTS.

Relief:

For—

Greece.....	\$1, 372. 98
Servia.....	868. 03
Bulgaria.....	219. 03

Total cash payments..... 2, 460. 04

Leaving no balance in this fund December 31, 1913.

NET REVENUE UNDER SECOND BALKAN WAR RELIEF FUND.

Total cash receipts (from which there are no deductions)..... \$2, 114. 61

NET EXPENDITURES UNDER SECOND BALKAN WAR RELIEF FUND.

Total cash payments (from which there are no deductions)..... \$2, 460. 04

Storm and flood relief fund, 1913.

FUND RECEIPTS.

Contributions.....	\$1, 975, 247. 50
Refundments, relief operations.....	55, 342. 50
Total cash receipts.....	2, 030, 590. 00

FUND PAYMENTS.

Relief operations.....	\$1, 398, 478. 38
Protest fees on returned dishonored checks.....	3. 67
New York office expenses.....	121. 00
Report of relief work in Red Cross Magazine.....	2, 116. 83
Refundments, contributions.....	2, 459. 05

Total cash payments..... 1, 403, 178. 93

Balance in storm and flood relief (1913 fund) Dec. 31, 1913:

In hands of treasurer..... \$604, 661. 07

In hands of fiscal officers..... 22, 750. 00

627, 411. 07

2, 030, 590. 00

NET REVENUE UNDER STORM AND FLOOD RELIEF FUND, 1913.

Total cash receipts..... \$2, 030, 590. 00

From which total of receipts deduct amount representing refundments
to the Red Cross of items of expenditure..... 55, 342. 50

1, 975, 247. 50

Less refundments made from these receipts by the Red Cross..... 2, 459. 05

Net revenue..... 1, 972, 788. 45

NET EXPENDITURES UNDER STORM AND FLOOD RELIEF FUND, 1913.

Total cash payments.....	\$1, 403, 178. 93
From which total of payments deduct amount representing refund- ments by the Red Cross of items of revenue.....	2, 459. 05
	<hr/> 1, 400, 719. 88
Less refundments made to the Red Cross in these payments.....	55, 342. 50
	<hr/> 1, 345, 377. 38
Net expenditures.....	

Cincinnati mine-disaster relief fund.

FUND RECEIPTS.

Contributions.....	\$3. 00
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FUND PAYMENTS.

No payments were paid from this fund during the year.

Balance in Cincinnati mine-disaster relief fund Dec. 31, 1913: In hands of treasurer.....	\$3. 00
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NET REVENUE UNDER CINCINNATI MINE-DISASTER RELIEF FUND.

Total cash receipts.....	\$3. 00
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NET EXPENDITURES UNDER CINCINNATI MINE-DISASTER RELIEF FUND.

No expenditures.

Deposits by communities for salaries of rural nurses.

FUND RECEIPTS.

Deposits by various communities for salaries of rural nurses (total cash receipts).....	\$2, 308. 79
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FUND PAYMENTS.

Salaries of rural nurses in various communities.....	\$2, 045. 55
Refundments, deposits by various communities for salaries of rural nurses.....	70. 24
	<hr/> 2, 115. 79
Total cash payments.....	
Transferred to other funds: Rural nursing fund.....	193. 00
	<hr/> 2, 308. 79

NET REVENUE UNDER DEPOSITS BY COMMUNITIES FOR SALARIES OF RURAL NURSES.

Total cash receipts.....	\$2, 308. 79
Less refundments made from these receipts by the Red Cross	70. 24
	<hr/> 2, 238. 55
Net revenue.....	

NET EXPENDITURES UNDER DEPOSITS BY COMMUNITIES FOR SALARIES OF RURAL NURSES.

Total cash payments.....	\$2, 115. 79
From which total of payments deduct amount representing refundments by the Red Cross of items of revenue.....	70. 24
	<hr/> 2, 045. 55
Net expenditures.....	

Endowment fund.

FUND RECEIPTS.

Contributions.....	\$2, 331. 10
Life membership dues.....	400. 00
	<hr/> 2, 731. 10
Total cash receipts.....	

FUND PAYMENTS.

Transmitted to trustees of the endowment fund (total cash payments).... \$2,731.10
 Leaving no balance in this fund Dec. 31, 1913.

NET REVENUE UNDER THE ENDOWMENT FUND.

Total cash receipts (from which there are no deductions)..... \$2,731.10

NET EXPENDITURES UNDER THE ENDOWMENT FUND.

Total cash payments (from which there are no deductions)..... \$2,731.10

Cash account—All funds.

TREASURER.

Balances of cash, all funds, in hands of treasurer, Jan. 1, 1913.....	\$103,968.00	
Receipts of cash, all funds, during 1913..	\$2,176,254.24	
Repayments by fiscal officers of unexpended advances, all funds.....	2,279.27	
	<u>2,178,533.51</u>	\$2,282,501.51
Payments of cash, all funds, during 1913.....	1,537,267.52	
Advances to fiscal officers, all funds, during 1913.....	47,377.70	
	<u>1,584,645.22</u>	
Balance, all funds, Dec. 31, 1913.....		697,856.29

FISCAL OFFICERS.

Balances of cash, all funds, in hands of fiscal officers, Jan. 1, 1913.....	\$51,597.23	
Advances of cash, all funds, received from treasurer during 1913.....	47,377.70	
	<u>\$98,974.93</u>	
Payments of cash, all funds, during 1913.....	40,495.20	
Repayments to treasurer of unexpended advances, all funds, during 1913.....	2,279.27	
	<u>42,774.47</u>	
Balance, all funds, Dec. 31, 1913.....		56,200.46
Total balance of cash, all funds, Dec. 31, 1913:		
In hands of treasurer.....		697,856.29
In hands of fiscal officers.....		56,200.46
		<u>754,056.75</u>

Reconciliation of treasurer's bank balances.

The following voucher checks drawn on Riggs National Bank, Washington, D. C., are outstanding at the close of December 31, 1913:

No. 2597.....	\$24.00	No. 4780.....	\$2.23
No. 4467.....	5.00	No. 4781.....	105.50
No. 4690.....	37.50	No. 4784.....	45.00
No. 4724.....	78.98	No. 4785.....	125.00
No. 4755.....	5.00	No. 4786.....	83.40
No. 4766.....	6.00	No. 4787.....	75.00
No. 4772.....	80.40	No. 4788.....	25.00
No. 4773.....	8.00	No. 4789.....	25.00
No. 4775.....	5.50	No. 4790.....	50.00
No. 4776.....	16.41	No. 4791.....	4.79
No. 4777.....	9.00	No. 4792.....	14.10
No. 4778.....	11.70		
No. 4779.....	3.67	Total.....	846.18

None of the voucher checks drawn on the American Security & Trust Co., Washington, D. C., are outstanding at the close of December 31, 1913.

Riggs National Bank:

Balance as per bank pass book..... \$329, 970. 73
Less checks outstanding, as above..... 846. 18

Treasurer's cash account balance..... \$329,124.55

American Security & Trust Co.:

Balance as per bank pass book (no checks outstanding)... 368, 731. 74

Treasurer's cash account balance..... 368, 731. 74

Total cash balance..... 697, 856. 29

List of fiscal officers' fund balances Dec. 31, 1913.

Name.	Fund.	Amount.
Sara M. F. Babb.....	Rural nursing.....	\$50.00
E. P. Bicknell.....	{ General.....	273.53
	{ Contingent relief.....	332.00
	{ Storm and flood relief.....	20,500.00
		21,105.53
C. R. Byrnes.....	Mississippi River flood.....	5,000.00
J. V. Cameron.....	General.....	58.11
F. F. Clement.....	Rural nursing.....	100.00
Harry Coope.....	Storm and flood relief.....	250.00
J. B. Deacon.....	Contingent relief.....	300.00
E. T. Divine.....	Storm and flood relief.....	1,000.00
El Paso (Tex.) chapter.....	Contingent relief.....	1,500.00
John G. Gannon.....	Mississippi River flood.....	25,000.00
C. M. Hubbard.....	Storm and flood relief.....	500.00
L. H. Levin.....	do.....	50.00
C. L. Magee.....	{ General.....	126.17
	{ Contingent relief.....	45.00
		171.17
W. M. McGrath.....	do.....	300.00
S. P. Morris.....	Storm and flood relief.....	200.00
M. A. Pace.....	Rural nursing.....	100.00
E. L. Parker.....	do.....	49.00
Maj. R. U. Patterson.....	{ General fund.....	32.30
	{ Contingent relief.....	135.35
		167.65
F. Simpich.....	do.....	50.00
G. R. Taylor.....	Storm and flood relief.....	250.00
DUE FROM RED CROSS TO FISCAL OFFICERS.		
T. N. Phillips.....	General.....	1.00

Fiscal officers' accountable balances, as above..... \$56, 201. 46

Less amount due to fiscal officers, as above..... 1. 00

Net balances..... 56, 200. 46

Supplement to treasurer's report for 1913.

	Balance Jan. 1, 1913.	Receipts.	Payments.	Balance Dec. 31, 1913.
MINNESOTA FOREST FIRE ACCOUNT.				
Kenneth Clark, treasurer, Minnesota Red Cross State board.....	\$9,701.60	.....	.....	\$9,701.60
TITANIC WRECK ACCOUNT.				
Jacob H. Schiff, treasurer, New York County chapter..	37,468.43	\$639.41	\$38,107.84	.....
WASHINGTON PLACE FACTORY FIRE ACCOUNT.				
Jacob H. Schiff, treasurer, New York County chapter..	100.00	.....	100.00	.....
MISSISSIPPI RIVER FLOOD ACCOUNT.				
Joseph T. Howell, treasurer, Tennessee Red Cross State board.....	1,776.21	909.92	690.15	1,995.98
Walker Hill, treasurer, Missouri Red Cross State board.	9,135.03	90.00	.....	9,225.03
John J. Gannon, treasurer, Louisiana Red Cross State board.....	25,000.00	20,058.32	4,941.68

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